

Ministry of Education







ENGLISH

FOR AFGHANISTAN

GRADE 10

1398 Edition



ملي سرود

دا وطن افغانستان دی   دا عزت د هر افغان دی
کور د سولې کور د تورې   هر بچی یې قهرمان دی
دا وطن د ټولو کور دی   د بلوڅو د ازبکو
د پښتون او هزاره وو   د ترکمنو د تاجکو
ورسره عرب، گوجر دي   پامېریان، نورستانیان
براهوي دي، قزلباش دي   هم ایماق، هم پشه یان
دا هیواد به تل ځلیږي   لکه لمر پر شنه آسمان
په سینه کې د آسیا به   لکه زړه وي جاویدان
نوم د حق مو دی رهبر   وایو الله اکبر وایو الله اکبر

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم



Ministry of Education

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The message of
Minister of Education
"Read by the name of Allah"

We express our gratitude to Almighty Allah who bestowed upon us life and the ability to read and write and we send endless salutation to Hazrat Muhammad (PBUP) whose first divine message from Almighty Allah is "Read"!

As it is obvious, the year of 1397 was named as "Education Year". Therefore, Afghanistan education system will witness many fundamental quality changes in its different spheres. Teachers, students, curriculum/textbooks, schools, administrations and Parents' Councils are the six basic elements of Afghanistan education which play an important role in expanding and developing of education of a country. At such a fateful moment, the leadership and the entire family of Afghanistan Education is committed to create fundamental changes in the development and expansion of the current education system in Afghanistan.

Thus, reforming and developing of the educational curriculum is one the key priorities of Ministry of Education (MoE). In this regard, improvement in quality, content and the process of distributing of textbooks to schools, Madrasas, and all government and private educational centers is one of the topmost priorities of MoE. We believe that without having quality curriculum and textbooks, we will not be able to achieve the sustainable development goals with regard to education in our country.

To achieve the mentioned goals and an efficient education system, we kindly request our dedicated teachers and committed school administrators who are the educators of the future generation across the country to make endless efforts to support the active learning process using the textbooks and do their best to nurture the future generation to become informed and educated citizens who are critical thinkers and have the religious and national values. Teachers should begin their lessons every day with a sense of accountability and renewed commitment in order for their students to grow into civil, responsible and effective citizens, and serve as the architects of Afghanistan's future development.

Furthermore, I kindly request our motivated students who are the country's future valuable assets that they should not neglect the opportunities provided to them and respectfully utilize the teaching and learning process using the scientific curiosity and benefit immensely from the knowledge of their teachers.

Last but not least, I highly appreciate the endless efforts of educational experts, educationists, and technical partners in curriculum development that actively worked day and night to develop this textbook. I wish them success from Almighty Allah in their noble efforts.

I wish we achieve a well-developed education system of high standard and an Afghanistan with free, informed and prosperous citizens.

Dr. Mohammad Mirwais Balkhi
Minister of Education
Afghanistan

Introduction

Rationale for Learning English Language

Studying English Language, as a very effective foreign language is crucial and essential for the people of Afghanistan because of many reasons:

a. It can enable learners to communicate with other people and acquire needed information.
b. It can help students and scholars to get knowledge about the daily life, culture, religion, politics, science and the technologies developed in English Language, and use the knowledge in the development of their country.
c. It can help the students and scholars to learn about the contributions of great writers, thinkers, scientists, poets, inventors, statesmen in the progress of the people's of this language.
d. It can help our statesmen understanding International Law and culture and consequently, improve international relations of Afghanistan with the Nations of the world.
e. It can help our people to promote their business and strengthen the economy of the country.
f. It can help our religious scholars to communicate with the people of the world, comprehend their culture and the way of life, and disseminate the precious Islamic teachings and values. Consequently, promote mutual understanding and conviction.

***

Methods of the Course

"English for Afghanistan" is an English Course for the people of Afghanistan, to meet their needs. The course has been designed to promote English Language Learning through the following methods and techniques:

1. In the course, students are encouraged to talk first about themselves and their environments and then to broaden their horizons.
2. The course develops an awareness of the link between language, religion and culture.
3. The course provides students with the opportunity to acquire English language skills in an enjoyable and challenging role.
4. In the course, there is a consistent focus on learning English in order to develop practical and functional skills in which grammar is carefully controlled.
5. The course provides enough time for students to master and acquire the lexicon and structures which are taught to them.
6. The skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing are developed gradually.
7. Maximum opportunities of interaction are provided for students.
8. Maximum use is made of pair and group activities where students undertake tasks collaboratively.
9. Moreover, revision and recycling are integrated into the course to facilitate more learning skills.
10. This book consist of (12) units.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS





Unit One

Countries and Nationalities

In this unit, you are going to:

- Know how people introduce themselves.
- learn the usage of proper adjectives.
- know the countries and nationalities.
- Improve your reading.
- learn new words.





Introduction

A. Listen to your teacher while he/she is reading the following Team Introduction then practice it with yourself.

Good morning, I am Noorudin Hamidi. I am a TV interviewer on educational TV network. We have a new program every week called “Lets Know”. You are going to see me a lot with this program in this book. First, let me tell you a little about myself.

I am 25 years old. I come from Nemrooz. I graduated from Kabul University as a journalist. Now, let’s me introduce two of the people in our team.



This is our cameramen, Shamsudin Shams. He comes from Logar. He goes everywhere with us. We also have a driver, Farooq. He is from Laghman. He escorts us everywhere as well.



Sharif Noor, who comes from Marzar e Sharif is our director. He produces the program and help us to manage the works.

We have a lot of fun together. I think you're going to enjoy our program and the interesting things we do.

B. In pair: Ask and answer the following questions.

1. What is Mr. Noorudin's program called?
2. Who is the producer of the program?
3. Who escorts Noorudin everywhere he goes?
4. Where is Mr. Shams from?

Grammar

Countries and Nationalities

A. Read these sentences:

a. He is from Afghanistan.
He is Afghan.



b. He is from India.
He is Indian.



B. Look at the map and make sentences about these countries and nationalities.

He is from Uzbekistan. He is Uzbek.



C. Complete the sentences with the correct nationality.

1. We are from Afghanistan. We are ____________.
2. She is from Saudi Arabia. She is ____________.
3. They are from Iran. They are ____________.
4. He is my friend. He is from Pakistan, so he is ____________.
5. They are from England. They are ____________.

D. Read these words and write sentences.

	Country	Nationality
1.	Japan	Japanese
2.	Egypt	Egyptian
3.	India	Indian
4.	Iran	Iranian
5.	China	Chinese
6.	Libya	Libyan
7.	Russia	Russian
8.	Pakistan	Pakistani
9.	America	American
10.	Saudi Arabia	Arab
11.	Palestine	Palestinian
12.	England	English

Example:

Toshio is from Japan.

He is Japanese.

1. ______________________________.
2. ______________________________.
3. ______________________________.
4. ______________________________.
5. ______________________________.
6. ______________________________.
7. ______________________________.
8. ______________________________.
9. ______________________________.
10. ______________________________.

Reading

Read the passage and then answer the questions below.

Television

The term of television is made of two words, (tele) and (vision). It means to see from a distance. Television is an improved form of radio, providing a better source of instruction and amusement. T.V is a useful source for getting education and knowledge.

We can make and broadcast effective educative programs for children and students through T.V channels. Nowadays religious scholars, intellectuals and politicians speak to the people on the T.V to guide them to the right path of morality and public virtues.

Although, television has all these advantages and facilities, we should also be aware of evils that it brings to the people. Some T.V programs can have negative influence on children. They may learn bad and violent behaviors from T.V programs. Too much watching T.V takes time away from children's reading and homework. Parents should monitor children while watching T.V.

Nonetheless, this is the responsibility of the government to have control over T.V channels and prevent them from misusing this useful source of guidance in the country.

1. What dose the term T.V stand for and what does it mean?
2. What does T.V provide to the people?
3. Who speaks to the people through T.V. to guide them to the right path?
4. What are the evils of T.V, when it is misused?
5. Who is responsible for having control over T.V. channels?

Word study

A. Do you remember the order of the English alphabet? Practice!

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

B. Put these words into alphabetical order based on the first letter of each word.

secondary attendance radio interview custom

C. Read the following words and notice their arrangement in alphabetical order. Read their meanings and answer the questions with your teacher and friends.

Custom: a custom is a traditional activity or festival which all the people in a country or a region usually do.
It is a custom in Afghanistan to take off your shoes while entering the room.
Do you know any other custom in Afghanistan?
Can you tell us about it?



Keen: Very interested in something, clever.
He is a keen volleyball player. It means that he is interested in volleyball.
He is a keen student. It means that he works hard and learns his lessons fast.
There are keen athletes if we give them opportunities.
Make a sentence with keen about your classmates.
Make a sentence with keen about your family members.



Own: belong to oneself.
He is going to wash his own car.
Is this your own radio?
Make sentences with the word **own**.
Complete the sentence.
Who has his/ her ________house?

Various: More than one, different.
There are various ways to get education.
I would like to go to Foroshga. Can you tell me how to get there?
There are various ways to go there, by car, by bus or on foot.
You can find cars in __________, ________, red, blue, yellow, black, silver and many more colors.

Word study

A. Complete the sentences with correct word.

player	university	a custom	team	an interviewer



1. It is ________________ in Afghanistan and Islamic countries to say "Assalamu Alikum" while meeting people or entering the room.
2. There are six people in a volleyball ______________.
3. Every one is a ________________.
4. A man who interviews people is ______________.
5. Nadia attended to engineering faculty in Kabul ________________.

B. Now complete the sentences with the following words.

Turkmenistan	"lets know"	Nasim	Ariana	Tiger	Wakhan

1. _______________ was the ancient name of Afghanistan.
2. _______________ is located in the north west of Afghanistan.
3. _______________ was our biology teacher before you.
4. _______________ is in the north east of Afghanistan.
5. _______________ is the name of Hamidi's program.
6. _______________ is a wild animal which is available in Wakhan Mountains.

C. Complete the sentences with the words below and change the form if it is necessary.

called	director	keen	own	various

1. He knows _______________ programs of computer.
2. Our friends _______________ him "the hero".
3. Our children program's _______________ is from Qalat.
4. He is a _______________ tennis player. He plays everyday.
5. I want to have my _______________ car, but my dad doesn’t agree with my idea.

Activities

Introducing & Describing People

A. Talk about this man.



Name: Bahram
Age: twenty one
Country: Afghanistan
Hometown: Logar Province
Address: House No 13, Waisal Abad Street, Chalstoon Road
High school: Mahmmood Hotaki
University: Kabul University, Faculty of Arts
Present occupation: Cameraman
Hobbies: Reading, swimming, chess playing
Future: Producer

B. Write the conversation in your notebook then complete it about someone you know.

A: Who is this? B: This is _____________.
A: How old is he? B: He is ______________.
A: Where is he from? B: _______________________.
A: What is his last name? B: _______________________.
A: Which high school did he go to? B: _______________________.
A: What does he do? B: _______________________.
A: What does he like to do? B: _______________________.
A: What does he want to be in the future? B: _______________________.

C. Now ask similar questions about your classmates.



a. Who?
b. How old?
c. Nationality?
d. Hometown?
e. His/ her education?
f. Job?
g. Hobbies?

D. Now read this paragraph about Bahram then write a paragraph about the one whom you asked and answered.



This is Bahram. He is twenty two years old. He is Afghan and he comes from Logar province. He went to Mahmmod Hotaki high school and completed his education in the field of Arts in Kabul University. Now he works as a cameraman for Educational TV Network. He is keen on swimming, chess playing and interested in reading. In fact, he spends his free time reading magazines and playing chess.

When you are asked to write, make sure that you consider the following rules:

1. Give your title capital letters and underline it.
2. Leave one letter space between words.
3. Leave one letter space between sentences.
4. Start each sentence with a capital letter.
5. Write the sentences completely.
6. End each sentence with a full stop or a question mark.
7. Spell all the words correctly and carefully.

Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

He is from	Algeria.	He is	Algerian.
	Egypt.		Egyptian.
	Iran.		Iranian.
	Jordan.		Jordanian.
	Libya.		Libyan.
	Morocco.		Moroccan.
	Tunisia.		Tunisian.
She is from	Bahrain.	She is	Bahraini.
	Iraq.		Iraqi.
	Germany.		German.
	Italy.		Italian.
	France.		French.
	Spain.		Spanish.
	Canada.		Canadian.

Let me	ask	you some questions.
	explain	the lesson.
	tell	you something about my experiences.
	show	you my evidence.
Let's	play	football.
	study	the lesson.
	go	to the park.
	learn	Arabic.

B. Complete the sentences with "let me" or "let's".

1. ____________ watch the children program.
2. ____________ go to the mosque.
3. ____________ explain the form to you.
4. ____________ learn English.
5. ____________ help you in loading the truck.
6. ____________ play tennis.
7. ____________ show you the bedroom.
8. ____________ play chess.
9. ____________ introduce my friends.
10. ____________ read the letter for the students.

Review

A. Read the definition of these words and learn them.

A custom	is	a traditional activity	which all the people of a country do.
A university		a place	where you can continue your studies after you graduate from high school.
A teacher	is	a person	who teaches the pupils/ students.
A horse		an animal	which carries people/ goods.
A key		an object	which opens a door's lock/ a lock.

B. Match the words with their correct definitions.

1. A shop is	a. a place where you can buy stamps and send letters.
2. A satellite is	b. is the rectangular paper cover in which you send a letter through the post.
3. A farmer	
4. A porter	c. is a thing which measures temperature.
5. A thermometer	d. is a thing which takes photograph.
6. A donkey	e. is an animal which carries people in the dessert.
7. A camera	f. is a person who grows vegetables, corns and foods.
8. An envelope	g. a thing which orbits the earth.
9. A camel	h. a place where you can buy things.
10. A post office	i. is an animal which pulls carts.
	j. is a person who carries the luggage.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns		Verbs	Adjectives
America	Satellite	call	Afghan
art	Spain	disagree	American
athlete	Turkmenistan	educate	Arabic
cameraman		enjoy	Canadian
Canada		enter	Chinese
cart		escort	French
chess		interview	Hero
China		locate	Indian
cinema		produce	Interested
corn			Iranian
director			Italian
Egypt			Japanese
Engineering			Jordanian
evidence			keen
faculty			Libyan
hometown			own
idea			Pakistani
India			Palestinian
interviewer			peculiar
Iran			proper
Italy			Russian
Jordan			Uzbek
journalist			various
Libya			
magazine			
master			
opportunity			
Pakistan			
Palestine			
profession			
Russia			




Unit Two

"Let's Know"

In this unit you are going to:

- learn how to introduce yourself.
- learn the usage of Simple Future Tense
- improve your reading.
- learn the meaning and usage of new words.
- learn how to write a letter.






Lesson 1

UNIT TWO

Listening

Listen to your teacher while he/ she is reading the following text.

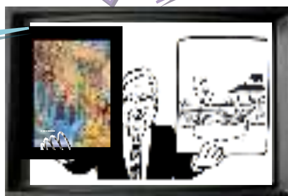
The First Program of 'Let's Know'

Do you remember Noorudin Hamidi? Last Saturday he introduced his colleagues to you. Now he is on your TV screen. He is going to tell you about his new program.

Good evening, everyone. It is great to be with you. Welcome to “let's know”. You can watch this program every Saturday night at 6:00 p.m. I hope you enjoy it.

This program is going to be about people and places.

I will be your host. Our guests will be Afghans and foreigners.



We will visit people at school, at work, and we will discuss their health and the food they eat.



And we will meet those who are coming here for sightseeing.

Answer the following questions then write them in your notebooks.

1. Do you watch Educational TV?
2. Which programs do you like the best?
3. Is there a program called "Let's know" on Education TV?
4. Have you ever participated in any TV programs?
5. What is a good TV program?
6. Is watching TV useful? Why?

Conversation

A. Practice the following conversations with your partner.



1.

Karim: Hello, I am Karim.
Wahid: Hello, I am Wahid. It is nice to meet you.
Karim: Welcome to Helmand.
Wahid: Thank you. It is nice to be here. Helmand is such a nice place.
Karim: Yes, I love it. Let's show you the hotel. You look tired. Enjoy the delicious foods and drinks.
Wahid: Yes, it was a long trip, but it was wonderful.
Karim: I knew that you may enjoy this trip.

2.



Hamidi: Welcome to our program.
Samim: Thank you Mr. Hamidi. It is nice to be with you.
Hamidi: My first question is, how did you find Laghman?
Samim: That is great, it is warm in winter and it is very hot in summer.
Hamidi: How are the people?
Samim: The people are really hospitable and friendly.
Hamidi: And the last question, what did you do there?
Samim: I visited Mehtarlam Baba shrine.
Hamidi: Thank you Mr. Samim for joining us.
Samim: You are welcome.



B. Now make two similar conversations, but do not use "my program", instead you can use these words: home, our school, our team, our village, and our department.

Grammar

A. Simple Future tense

Do you remember these signs called "timelines"?



Means **the past**.
Example: Two weeks ago, we were in Maimana.



Means **the present**.
Example: Now we are in Kabul.



Means the future
Example: We will go to Takhar **next month**.

I	**am**	**going to**	begin a new course.
He, She, It	**is**		prepare a report.
We, You, They	**are**		enjoy the party.
I He, She, It We, You, They	**will**		discuss about it tomorrow. work for Educational TV. participate on TV discussion.

B. Read the sentences then draw one line under present tense, two lines under past tense and circle the future tense.

1. Winter starts in December in Afghanistan.
2. Nooria visited her relatives in Samangan two months ago.
3. Taher and his cousin will participate in the children program.
4. Squirrels gather nuts every autumn in order to prepare for winter.
5. He is going to make a program soon.
6. Our school’s principal resigned two weeks ago.
7. Afghans vote for presidential election every four years.
8. The craters on the moon look like dark spots.
9. Last night, the animal world showed a blind lion.
10. The cameraman is going to take pictures of the lion.

C. How can you make questions? Remember the changes below.

He/She is going to participate in our program.	**Is** he/she **going to** participate in our program?
You/We/They are going to film the blind lion.	**Are** you/we/they **going to** film the blind lion?
Where are you **going to** film the blind lion? **What is** he **going to** do? **How many** people **are going to** participate in the program?	

D. Change the following sentences into questions.

1. We are going to Japan.
____
2. A new TV program will start.
____
3. Mr. Qadeem is going to be the host. (Who)
____
4. Mr. Kabir will never marry. (When)
____
5. They are going to open a supermarket by the end of the year.
____
6. Five new students will come to our class. (How many)
____
7. She is going to establish a library over here. (What)
____
8. You will be with us in this program for two hours. (How long)
____
9. He is going to join in our team.
____
10. We will play in the national team. (Where)
____

E. Arrange the following words to meaningful sentences.

1. going/ the/ director/ to/ is/ describe/ film/ the/.
____
2. many/ are/ how/ to/ people/ participate/ the/ discussion/ in/ going/?
____
3. to/ am/ going/ I/ travel/ to/ Nigeria/ next week/.
____
4. observe/ the/ project/ to/ going/ I/ am/.
____
5. will/ they/ when/ arrange/ program/ the/?
____

Reading

What time is it?

There are two ways to say the time:

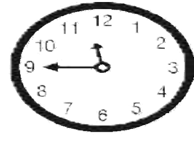
The hour + The minutes	The minutes to/ past the hour


Eleven twelve
Twelve past eleven


Two twenty five
Twenty five past two



Three fifty seven
Fifty seven past three


Eleven forty five
Quarter to twelve

Mr. Hamidi needs permission for his plan to promote the program "Let's know".

Date: 20 December 2009.
To: Mr. Salim, Director of Educational TV program
From: Noorudin Hamidi,
Subject: Plans to promote "Let's Know"

I have the following plans for our program. I would like to have your permission to go ahead and expand our program. There will be around 7 programs. Each one will last 20 minutes.

They will be from 8:30 to 8:50 on Friday evenings. We are going to interview people in the studio. For example, there will be the head of English department from Directorate General of Curriculum Development and we plan to travel to the North as well. In addition, we intend to fly to Kandahar and interview some students and teachers to ask about their problems. Our journey will take about two weeks and will cost around 20000 Afghanis. The total cost of the program will be approximately 50000 Afghanis.

I therefore, request your permission for going ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Answer the following questions.

a. How long will the trip last?
b. How many programs will there be?
c. How much will be the total cost?
d. How long will each program last?
e. What is the director's name?

Word study

Read the following words.

about, approximately, around, exactly

This room is exactly 5m long, neither more nor less.
These students are about fifteen years old.
He comes around five o'clock.
It is approximately 4m wide.

Foreigner means someone who is from Another country



He has come from Japan. He is a foreigner.
Are you a stranger in our country?

Guest, is the person who is invited to a party, a program.

The guests were all in the hall.

Host is the person who invites people or introduces a program.



The host introduced me to the other guests.

Studio is the place where a program is made.

The news usually broadcast from the studio.

Take place means to occur

The world football match takes place every four years.

Intend means to have a plan or purpose



He intended to stay here for long.
He intended to get married soon.

Healthy means the state of being well.

Healthy means strong and well.

He is in good health and looks healthy.
A healthy person can work very hard.

Complete the sentences with the given words in the table.

Studio	health	technical	goes ahead with	about	foreigner
intend	memo	negative	permission	Hajj	nice	take place
discuss	total				

1. We learned how to fix machines in the ______________ School.

2. It is _____________ 220 km from Kabul to Ghazni.
3. Good _____________ depends on good food.
4. I was interviewed in the _____________.
5. My dad let me _____________ with my computer lessons.
6. The one who comes from other countries is called _____________.
7. Her response was _____________when I asked Amina to lend me some money.
8. Every year a lot of Afghans go to perform _____________.
9. The representative of the people wrote a _____________.
10. Question number 12 is _____________ the page.
11. I _____________ to study hard this year in order to get a position.
12. When I said “Good bye”, he replied, “Have a _____________ day.”
13. School examinations _________ twice in a year.
14. Let's _____________ about our plan with them.
15. When he passed the examinations, his _____________ number was 500 and it was enough to be accepted in the next semester.

Writing

Mr. Hamidi wrote this note to his director about his plans. He used this note to write his memo. Read the note and write complete sentences in memo.

Example: I would like your permission to go ahead and expand our programs. There will be seven programs.

Let's know
Permission – 7 programs
20 minutes – 8:30 – 8:50 p.m.
Friday evening
Interview people
Head of English Department
Sultan Razia High School
North
Mazar-e Sharif
Two weeks – 20000 Afghanis
Go ahead – 50000 Afghanis

Imagine you are Mr. Hamidi. Write a memo to your director. Prepare some notes first, follow the example above.

____

____

____

____

____

____

Speaking

Agreement and Disagreement

Look at the picture. Do you remember Mr. Hamidi's memo on page 21? His director is reading it. He doesn't like Mr. Hamidi's plans. He is talking to him now. Here are his notes. Read them.



Notes

1- 7 programs – too many – should have fewer.
2- Program's duration – not long enough – should be longer.
3- 8:30p.m – 8:50p.m – too late – should be earlier.
4- The journey – too long and expensive.
5- The total cost – too much – should be less.

Now imagine that you are Mr. Hamidi's director. Tell Mr. Hamidi you do not like his plans. Remember to thank him first and start with something positive.

I don't agree.
That is not true.
I think ……..
I don't think ………………..

Make a conversation between the director and Mr. Hamidi. your own ideas and words.

Mr. Hamidi is talking with his director. The director doesn't approve his plans. Look at the director's notes on page 22 and complete the conversation below.

Director: You have got ______________________ programs.

Mr. Hamidi: I don't think there are too many ____________________.

Director: The durations are not _______________.

Mr. Hamidi: I don't ______________. They are ____________ enough.

Director: The ________________ should be in the _________________.

Mr. Hamidi: That is not ________________. ____________ should be in the evening.

Director: Your____.

Mr. Hamidi: I don't think so. We can make it shorter and cheaper.

Director: The total cost is too much. It should be less.

Mr. Hamidi: We can't ______________ __________ less.

Director: please review the plan and let’s discuss it again.

Mr. Hamidi: That’s a good idea.

Review

A. Practice these conversations.

I hope you enjoy	it. yourself. our program your visit from Taluqan. your stay in Laghman. the journey. Afghanistan.	I am sure I will.

Well, I must go now. I will see you	in two weeks. later. soon. at 10 o'clock. tomorrow. next Saturday.	Right, I will see you then. Goodbye.

Mr. Hamidi wrote. Can I go ahead with my plans, please?
He wants permission. You want permission, too. You ask.

Can I	go out? leave the classroom? play football with my friends? come in? go with Faisal? have lunch in the restaurant?

B. Read, learn and remember:

Why ……….? To ……../ In order to ……….

When we ask the question Why …….? We can answer it with To….. or In order to……

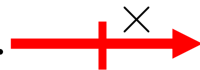
Example: Why is Mr. Hamidi going to invite guests?
To interview them. OR In order to interview them.

Now answer these questions.

- Why is he in the studio? (interview people)
- Why do you write your homework? (practice)
- Why are they looking at the list? (find the right people)
- Why did he visit his doctor? (check his health.)
- Why does she practice the math problems? (make herself perfect)
- Why are you working hard? (pass exam)

THE FUTURE

am/ is/ are going to, indicate future events or actions.



1. Are you going to the studio? Yes, I am. No, I am not.
2. Is she going to participate in the program? Yes, she is. No, she is not.
3. Am I going to enjoy the program? Yes, you are. No, you are not.

C. Now answer these questions.

1. Is he going to look for a new job?
2. Are you going to do the wash?
3. Am I going to go with you?

D. Now see the negative form.

1. I am not going to attend the "Let's know" program.
2. She is not going to discuss with her parents.
3. They are not going to travel to Nigeria.

E. Now study these sentences.

1. Where are you going on your vacation? We are going to Sorobi.
2. What are you going to do? I am going to visit my uncle.
3. How are you going to Sorobi? I am going by car.

Will with future tense.



1. Will you be in the studio? Yes, I will. No, I will not (won't).
2. Will she participate in the program? Yes, she will. No, she will not.
3. Will I enjoy the program? Yes, you will. No, you will not.

F. Now answer these questions.

1. Will you come to the program?
2. Will they buy a new car?
3. Will they return soon?

G. Read these sentences.

1. What will you do at night? I will watch the football game.
2. Where will you go on Tuesday? We will go on a picnic.
3. When will you call me? I will call you tomorrow.
4. How many students will be in the class? Nineteen students.

H. Answer these questions.

1. Will you be in the party?
2. When will you return from the party?
3. What will you do when you graduate from high school?

VOCABULARY LSIT

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverb
colleague	accept	fewer	ahead
conference	access		approximately
crater	announce		impatiently
duration	approve		in addition
foreigner	burn/ down		twice
hall	cost		
host	depend		
journey	establish		
memo	expand		
nut	fix		**Conjunctions**
party plan	graduate		In order to
permission	imagine		
position	indicate		
result	intend		
screen	last		
squirrel	lend		
stranger	occur		
studio	perform		
technical	plan		
total	prepare		
trip	response		
village	return		
	take place		



Unit Three

Going to School

In this unit you are going to:

- learn the usage of Simple Present Tense and comparative adjective.
- improve your reading.
- Learn the meaning of new words.
- learn how to write a letter.
- learn how to solve a puzzle.





Conversation

Practice the following conversation with your partner.
Mr. Hamidi is interviewing a young British boy called James Brown at "Lets know" TV program.

Mr. Hamidi: James, how does a school in Britain compare with a school here?

James: Well, Mr. Hamidi, we start earlier. Children begin school at the age of five in Britain. It is compulsory. Everyone must go between the ages of five and sixteen. Of course many pupils continue until they are eighteen.

Mr. Hamidi: Do you go to the same school all the time?

James: No. But I think we go to fewer schools than Afghanistan. There are primary schools for children from the age of five to eleven. Then we go to secondary from age eleven to eighteen.

Mr. Hamidi. And what is the school day like? Is it long?

James: Well, it is completely different from Afghanistan school day, but it seems longer. We start at about 9 a.m. and go on until 12 and then there is lunch. School starts again at around 1:30 p.m. and lasts until 4:00 p.m. In secondary school, there is usually homework every evening.

Mr. Hamidi: Ok. Let's take a short break now. We'll be back in a few minute.

After Break

Mr. Hamidi: Welcome back. Let's ask James some more questions about secondary schools in Britain. James, can you choose the subject that you study in secondary school?

James: Not for the first three years, but after that, we usually choose between science and arts subjects. Everybody takes English and math. From the age of sixteen, we can specialize and study only two or three subjects.

Mr. Hamidi: Hummm, Afghan children have to study more subjects when they are older. What about exams?

James: Well, we take exams every year, but the important ones are at age of sixteen and eighteen. If we pass those exams, we can graduate and get a certificate.

Mr. Hamidi: Ok James. Thank you for your presence in our tonight's program.

James: You are welcome. Goodbye.

Grammar

A. Study the following sentences and observe how comparative adjectives are used.

1. In secondary schools, Afghan students have to study more subjects than British students.
2. British students have more time than Afghan students.
3. There are fewer schools in Afghanistan than Britain.
4. The Britain school day seems longer than Afghan school day.
5. Students in Afghanistan have less time in class than students in Britain.

B. Now look at these two schools. Compare them. Use the adjectives in the box.

High wide big noisy small quiet old new bad good




The present

Do you remember this timeline?

We use simple present when an action happens regularly.

C. Read the following sentences.

1. I go to primary school.
2. We attend intermediate school.
3. They attend secondary school.
4. The headmaster introduces the new teachers.
5. She attends university.
6. The bus goes to City center.
7. She offers five times prayer regularly.
8. Lions live in jungle.

D. Do you remember how to ask questions? Read these sentences.

1. Do you start your work at 9:00 a.m.?
2. Do they come to class early?
3. Do we prepare the program properly?
4. Does he speak well in the program?
5. Does she participate in the program?
6. Does the bus come on time?

E. Change the following sentences to questions.

1. We live in suburb.
2. He comes to class early.
3. You record the program for "Let's Know".
4. She attends to secondary school.
5. The dog barks.
6. They want to join the conference.

F. Read these sentences.

1. I don't like playing tennis.
2. We don't play every day.
3. You don't come to class early.
4. They don't want to go on a picnic every Friday.
5. He doesn't play well.
6. She doesn't attend to the class on Tuesdays.
7. The bus doesn't go to the city directly.

G. Read these sentences, change them to negative questions. The first sentence is made for you.

1. I study every night, because I don't have enough time during the day.
   Don't I study every night because of not having enough time during the day?
2. She works for Educational TV Network.
   ____
3. We have a football match every Friday.
   ____
4. They go to Meli Guli Sorkh every year.
   ____
5. Your father returns at 4:00 o'clock from his office.
   ____

6. We try to sketch a building, but we can't.

   ____

7. You often come to class late. Try to be early.

   ____

H. Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

more	fewer	less

Example: Britain has more snow than Afghanistan.

1. There is________________ rain in Afghanistan than twenty years ago.
2. There are ________________ tourists in Afghanistan than eight years ago.
3. We have ________________ geography periods than sport.
4. A mechanic knows ________________ about machine than a driver.
5. If you want to learn more, you must do ________________ homework.
6. Most boys think football has ________________ fun than volleyball.
7. We have ________________ sport periods than geography.
8. Grade six has ________________ subjects than grade eight.
9. Our school has ________________ students than yours.
10. There are ________________ motorbikes than cars.





Reading

Read the following paragraph.

Going to School in U.S.A





Every child in the U.S.A. must go to school from the age of six to sixteen, but most stay at school until they graduate at eighteen. Between those ages, they attend three different schools. From age six to twelve, children go to elementary school. From age twelve to fifteen, they attend junior high school. Finally, from fifteen to eighteen, they go to high school.

At high school, the day usually begins at about 8:30 a.m. and ends at about 3:30 p.m. Lunch lasts an hour and is usually from 12 to 1 o'clock. There is homework every evening. Pupils may choose some less important subjects at high school. But, in general, everyone takes English, math, one foreign language (often Spanish), history, geography, science (physics, chemistry and biology) and PE (Public Educations,). These subjects are compulsory until they graduate at eighteen.

In general, students do not take exams when they leave school. Instead, they earn credits for every course which they attend. They do this until they have enough credits to graduate. For example, a student may need 120 credits to graduate. If he/ she takes three English courses, he will get 30 credits. So he/ she will need 90 more credits to graduate, and so on. When a student earns all his credits, he/ she can graduate with a high school diploma. About 50 percent of American students go on to university.

Read the passage silently then answer the questions.

1. What kinds of schools do children attend in the U.S.A?
2. Do American children take exams when they leave school?
3. How many credits do students in America need to graduate?
4. Which school do children go to from age 12 to 15?
5. Which kinds of subjects do the students choose?

Word study



Biology (noun): It is the science which studies plants, animals and human beings.

- If you want to understand your own body, you must study **biology**.
- Can you think of any jobs which need to study **biology**?



Chemistry (noun): It is the science which studies these questions: What are things made of? How do they join together? How do they change?

- If you want to examine your food, you must know some **chemistry**.
- What else can **chemistry** help you to understand?



Course (noun): A course is a group of lessons which go together. Or a course is also the place where the students go for getting a specific knowledge.

- At university, you can choose some of the **courses** which you study.
- English for Afghanistan is the name of English **course** in schools.
- There are many **courses** established in our local area.
- How long does a computer **course** last?

Credit (noun): A unit which represents a successfully completed part of an educational course in a university.

- If you want to pass a course in university, you must have enough **credits**.
- Do you get **credits** for finishing a semester or must you pass an examination?

Credit



Physics (noun): It is the science which studies light, heat, sound and electricity.

- How does a radio work? If you want to understand, you must know **physics**.
- Who uses **physics** in his work?

Word study

Choose the correct words.

1. Afghan children go to ________________ when they are 7 years old.
2. British children go to _________________ when they are 5 years old.
3. American children go to ____________when they are 16 years old.
4. Afghan students go to ______________ between the age of 15 to 18.
5. American students go to ______________ from age 12 to 15.

a. high school
b. secondary school
c. elementary
d. junior school
e. primary school

1. Can you _________________ an American diploma with a British certificate.
2. Pupils must _______________Pashto and Dari as compulsory subjects in Afghanistan.
3. At the university, students ____________ in science or arts subjects.
4. When you _______________ from high school in Afghanistan, you take the graduation certificate.

a. graduate
b. compare
c. take
d. specialize

1. Fifty in one hundred is the same as fifty _________.
2. In Afghanistan, Islamic studies, mathematics and sciences are_______________ subjects.
3. Many people in America speak _______________.
4. He liked _____________ at school. So, he decided to be a doctor.
5. A person who watches television is a _____________.
6. If you want to understand electricity, take more ________ in physics.

a. percent
b. Spanish
c. viewer
d. course
e. compulsory
f. biology

Writing

Write a paragraph about going to school in Afghanistan.

___

___

___

Activities

Comparing schools in different countries

A. Study this table with your partner.

	Afghanistan	Britain	U.S.A
1. How old are the children when they start primary school?	7	5	6
2. How old are children when they graduate from high school?	18	16	16
3. How many schools do the children usually attend?	2	2	3
4. What time does the school day start?	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
5. What time does the school day finish?	11:30 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
6. How many hours do the children spend in class	Four and half hours	6 hours	6 hours
7. How many subjects do the pupils study in high school?	18	2 or 3	All

B. Now make sentences. Use the table to compare schools in the different countries. The words in box below will help you.

shorter	**later**	**more**	**older**	**earlier**	**longer**	**younger**

Example: Schools in Afghanistan start earlier than schools in Britain.

1. ____.
2. ____.
3. ____.
4. ____.
5. ____.
6. ____.
7. ____.
8. ____.

Comparing School in Different Countries

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Student A: Hello. You are from Saudi Arabia, aren't you?
Student B: Yes, I am.
Student A: What is it like? Does everybody have to go to school?
Student B: Yes, everybody goes to school nowadays.
Student A: Do you have a long day in school?
Student B: Well, we start at about 7:00 in the morning and finish at around 1:00 in the afternoon.
Student A: How often do you have homework?
Student B: Every evening.
Student A: Do you take exams or earn credits to get a school certificate?
Student B: We take exams.
Student A: It sounds interesting, doesn't it?
Student B: Yes, it does.



B. Use the words in the table below to make conversation like the one above about New Zealand and Canada.

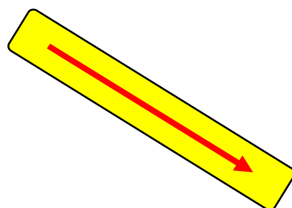
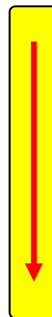
Country	New Zealand	Canada
Is school compulsory?	Yes	Yes
Length of school day?	9 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
Homework?	Every evening	Every evening
Exams or credits	Exams	Both

C. Use the information in this unit to make conversations like the one above about Britain and the U.S.A.

D. **There are 17 words about school in this box. Look at the three examples: Can you find the rest?**

absent
compulsory
graduate
headmaster
homework
lesson
mark
math
primary
quiz
revise
science
specialize
subject
teacher
timetable
university

You can look these ways.

f	v	a	r	s	s	g	u	l	o	t	p	r	i	m	a	r	y
x	f	g	r	a	d	u	a	t	e	o	v	x	r	i	m	x	o
g	o	s	v	r	a	h	t	a	t	s	a	u	r	a	r	s	a
m	t	u	s	g	c	o	m	p	u	l	s	o	r	y	t	p	v
n	v	b	u	v	o	m	v	h	p	v	v	o	v	r	y	e	s
w	n	j	a	b	s	e	n	t	h	n	v	t	n	v	r	c	a
s	w	e	j	a	b	w	e	n	t	s	t	v	v	n	v	i	c
f	b	c	k	b	v	o	b	t	n	b	c	n	b	v	t	a	o
h	v	t	o	a	b	r	o	n	w	n	b	i	n	b	o	l	a
h	e	t	j	o	b	k	r	r	w	s	a	i	e	q	u	i	z
e	s	a	e	d	b	e	k	d	e	e	s	e	p	n	e	z	i
w	e	t	d	d	t	i	m	e	t	a	b	l	e	n	c	e	a
e	v	v	j	m	a	r	k	m	a	t	b	b	l	n	n	e	n
m	e	a	v	e	a	a	e	k	m	m	t	r	e	v	i	s	e
u	n	i	v	e	r	s	i	t	y	m	a	r	r	e	i	t	a
v	u	n	j	v	v	s	t	i	t	v	r	t	t	r	r	i	t
n	v	a	u	j	n	v	s	e	i	n	y	j	h	t	n	r	v
j	a	v	t	e	a	c	h	e	r	i	n	y	j	s	t	r	r

Review

Read, learn and remember.

COMPARING

more	fewer
Nasir has more pens / books / money than Asad.	Asad has fewer pens / books than Nasir. Asad has less money than Nasir.

most	fewest
Nasir is the most intelligent student in the class.	Asad has the fewest books in his class.

Remember the rules.

Nemat is	tall	+ er	taller than Tamim.
Amu river is	long	+ er	longer than Helmand river.
Our office is	Wide	+ r	wider than the principal office
The elephant is	Big	+ ger	bigger than the loin.
Summer is	Hot	+ ter	hotter than autumn.
Noor Ahmad is	early	✖+ ier	earlier than Latif.
Stone is	Heavy		heavier than wood.
Squash is Meat is	good bad	better worse	better than rice. worse than vegetable.

Rahmat is	tall	+ est	the tallest student in the class.
Nail is	long	+ est	the longest river in the world.
Amu is	wide	+ st	the widest river in Afghanistan.
Elephant is	big	+ gest	the biggest animal.
Summer is	hot	+ test	the hottest season.
Sharif is	early	✖+ iest	the earliest student in our class.
Hippopotamus is	heavy		the heaviest animal.
Horse is Pig is	good bad	best worst	the best animal. the worst animal.

THE PRESENT TENSE

Read these sentences.

A.

I We You They	attend	English and sciences courses every winter.
He She	attends	
It	works	very soft.

B.

Do	you we they	attend English and sciences courses every winter?
Does	he she	
	it	work very soft?

C.

I We You They	don't	attend English and sciences courses every winter.
He She	doesn't	
It		works very soft.

Now read these sentences.

He is from	Britain. England. Spain. Turkey. Canada. Egypt. Iran.	He is	British. English. Spanish. Turkish. Canadian. Egyptian. Iranian.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
action	bark	both	directly
break	break	primary	regularly
British	seem	secondary	
certificate	sketch	compulsory	
credit	specialize		
diploma			
headmaster			
jungle			
junior			
mark			
motorbike			
percent			
plant			
pupil			
presence			
record			
timetable			




Unit Four

People's lives

In this unit, you are going to:

- know different types of houses.
- learn Simple Past Tense.
- know how people lived in the past.
- know shapes of houses.
- learn new words.
- learn descriptive writing.




Listening

A. Listen to your teacher while reading the following paragraphs about houses then read them aloud.

Houses

Thousands of years ago, people lived in caves. They sheltered there from poor weather conditions. In cold climates, they could light fires. In hot ones, they could keep cool. So their caves were natural places, not man made.



The cavemen could protect themselves from dangers like wild animals. They felt safer and more comfortable there. But caves weren't very comfortable places. Cavemen didn't have any furniture. They probably covered the floor with grass, leaves or animal skins. And they sometimes drew pictures on the walls to decorate them.



There are big differences between those caves and our modern houses.

Nowadays, we build houses with many materials, like concrete and steel. These houses shelter us better than caves. We use more comfortable furniture. We make our houses more beautiful, too, with ornaments and pictures. Of course, they cost a lot of money. But that is another subject.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the differences between caves and modern houses?
2. What is the opposite of comfortable?
3. How did people live thousands years ago?
4. What do you mean by ornaments?
5. How did people cover the floors thousands years ago?
6. How do people build their houses nowadays?
7. Why did people live in caves?
8. How did they decorate their caves? And how do we decorate our houses?
9. Have you ever seen a cave where people lived thousands years ago?
10. If you were a man of thousands years ago, what would you do to save yourself?

Conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Yusof: There is a big difference between those caves and our modern houses, isn't there?



Murtaza: Yes, there is.

Yusof: You know what they wore?

Murtaza: They used leaves of the trees and animal's skin.

Yusof: How did they cover the floor?

Murtaza: They used grass, leaves of plants or animal skins to cover the floor.

Yusof: Their life wasn't comfortable, was it?

Murtaza: No, it wasn't, but they didn't know more.

Yusof: How did people improve their life conditions?

Murtaza: By working hard. Don't you see the high buildings and the vehicles? They are the results of hard work of the human beings.

Yusof: How did they decorate their houses?

Murtaza: They drew pictures on the walls of the caves.

Yusof: How did they keep themselves warm?

Murtaza: The lighted fire.

Yusof: Now I know; how those people lived thousands years ago.

B. Is it important to work hard? Why?

Grammar

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Do you remember this timeline?



We use simple past tense when an action or activity started and ended at particular time in the past.

A. Read these sentences and notice the usage and change of the verbs.

1. Thousands of years ago, people lived in caves.
2. They could light fire.
3. In the caves, people felt safer.
4. The floor was covered with grass.
5. They didn't have comfortable lives .
6. They didn't wear clothes like us.
7. I didn't know more about cavemen.

B. Look at these verbs.

every day	yesterday	has/ have till now
cover/ covers	covered	covered
live/ lives	lived	lived
shelter/ shelters	sheltered	sheltered
am/ is/ are	was/ were	been
draw	drew	drawn
feel/ feels	felt	felt
have/ has	had	had

Remember:
Regular verbs take "d or ed" to form their second or past participle.
Irregular verbs change in different ways.

C. Write down which of the above verbs are regular and which are irregular.

D. Now see the changes of the verbs in questions and negative sentences.

Regular: Caveman **covered** the floor.

1. Did they cover the floor? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
2. Did they cover the ceiling? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
3. They didn't cover the ceiling.
4. They didn't cover the floor with rugs.
5. They didn't cover the hall.
6. Did you cover the hall with rugs?
7. How did they cover themselves?

Irregular: They **drew** pictures.

1. Did they draw pictures of the animals? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
2. Did they draw pictures of the houses? Yes, they did. No, they didn't.
3. They didn't draw pictures of each other.
4. They didn't draw pictures of the birds.
5. They didn't draw map of the world.
6. Did you draw the picture of your father?
7. How did you draw it?

E. Change these sentences to the past tense.



1. Caveman live in caves.
2. They protect themselves from danger.
3. They cover the floor with leaves.
4. They draw picture on the wall to decorate their rooms.
5. They feel safe in the caves.
6. They are more comfortable in there than out.
7. They can shelter from the bad weather.
8. They do not have any furniture.

F. Now change these sentences to questions and negative.

1. The people lived in caves thousands years ago?
   ____.
   ____.
2. They had comfortable life.
   ____.
   ____.
3. The caves protected them from animals' attacks.
   ____.
   ____.
4. The caves sheltered them from the eyes of wild animals.
   ____.
   ____.
5. It sheltered them from the bad weather.
   ____.
   ____.
6. They covered the floor with animal skins.
   ____.
   ____.

G. Ask questions with the words in parenthesis.

1. Cavemen lived somewhere. (where)
2. They covered the floor with something. (What)
3. They had fires in the caves. (why)
4. They didn't have any furniture. (why)
5. They protect themselves from dangerous animals. (how)

Reading

A. Read the following article.

Different Kinds of Houses



In some parts of the earth, it rains or snows a lot. It also gets cold, especially in the winter. Some of the houses are stone built and have sloping wall. They are box shaped and have flat roofs. The rooms in many of these houses are small. They have thick walls and low ceilings. In this way, people can keep themselves warm more easily.



In some parts of Southeast Asia, there are plenty of trees. The climate is hot and humid. It rains a lot too. Therefore, some people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls of planks or leaves. These houses stand on wooden legs. In that way, the wind can blow around and into them and keep them cool. Their legs keep them dry above water.



In our beautiful country, we have different climate. In the central part of the country, the weather is cold and people live in houses made of clay and bricks, but in east of the country, some people live in houses made of wood, and some people live in houses made of stones.

B. Answer the questions in your notebooks.

1. When does it usually get cold?
2. How are the houses built in the rainy and cold areas?
3. What is the climate like in Southeast Asia?
4. Why do people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls?
5. Why do houses in Southeast Asia stand on wooden legs?
6. How is the climate in the city you live in?
7. How do the people build their houses in the central parts of Afghanistan?
8. Have you ever lived in a house made of wood?

Word study

Read these words and sentences.



Danger means risk, hazard (the noun form of dangerous). The signs in the picture means danger. If you drink from the bottle, it will kill you. It is dangerous to touch the bottle.

- Where do you usually see danger sign?
- Where do you see the third sign?
- What does it mean?



Furniture means coach, sofa, bed and etc:
A bookcase is a piece of furniture. Two armchairs are two pieces of furniture.

- How many pieces of furniture are there in your classroom? Count the pieces.

Remember this word never takes ‘s’ in its plural form.



Man-made means not natural:
A cave is a natural place. People did not make it. Builders make modern houses. So they are man-made.



Material means a physical substance which things are made from:

- We make window with wood and glass.
- We make airplane out of iron.
- We make pots with clay.

Reason means the cause of an event or situations. We want to know the reason for something:

- Why did cavemen use caves?
  Reason: to shelter from weather and animals attack.
- What are your reasons for coming to school?
- What reasons do students have when they come late to class?
- Why do you study hard? To pass the exam.



Word study

Choose the correct words, and then write them in your notebooks.

1. Be careful not to ____________ a fire near petrol.
2. Parents ____________ their children from danger.
3. I can not ____________ pictures of people, but you can.
4. Some drivers ____________ their trucks by painting different colors on them.
5. You should ____________ your head in the sun to protect it.

a. light
b. draw
c. cover
d. decorate
e. protect

1. It is nice to picnic outside on some ____________.
2. Paper is a ____________ that comes from wood.
3. Britain has a cold, wet ____________.
4. The room was empty. There was no ____________ in it.
5. You can not reach the ____________ without a ladder.

a. climate
b. furniture
c. grass
d. ceiling
e. material

1. A wolf is a ____________ animal.
2. ____________ house burn more easily than a stone built one.
3. A lot of modern concrete houses are ____________.
4. You do not need a ____________ roof in a dry climate.
5. Stone is natural, but steel is ____________.

a. wooden
b. wild
c. sloping
d. man made
e. box shaped

1. The garden has ____________ walls around it.
2. Houses are expensive ____________.
3. Thousands of years ago, men lived in ____________.
4. Afghanistan, Indonesia and China are all in - ______________.
5. In Jalalabad, you need an Ac (air conditioner) ________ in summer.

a. Asia
b. low
c. especially
d. caves
e. nowadays

Writing

A. Mr. Tawab went to Khost province for three months last summer. He made some notes about the houses that he stayed in. Read the sentences and paragraph and then write one for part B.

1. Summer – Khost
2. hot, dry climate
3. mud house
4. flat roof
5. single floor
6. big rooms
7. thick carpets with expensive curtains
8. big garden
9. high wall around it



Last summer, I went to Khost. It has a hot and dry climate. I stayed in a house that was L – shape and made of mud with wood and straw. It had a flat roof. It was a single story house. The rooms were big. They had thick carpets. Outside, there was a big garden with trees in it. It was surrounded with high walls made of mud.

B. Now write a paragraph about the house from these notes. Be careful that the title of your paragraph should be "The house in Canada".

1. Last month – Canada
2. cold, rainy and dry climate
3. brick – built house
4. sloping roof
5. two floors
6. small rooms
7. modern armchairs and couches
8. flowers and grass in the garden



____
____
____
____
____
____

Activities

A. Complete the spelling of these words from lesson 1 – 4 of this unit.

1. no___n
2. c___ill___g
3. e___pec___all___
4. r___as___n
5. t___i___k
6. c___rta___ns
7. st___e___t
8. ma___e___ia___s
9. o___na___ents
10. n___wa___ays

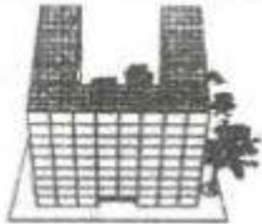
B. Look at these two houses.





1. (first house) This house is T–shaped. It is a T–shaped house.
2. (second house) This house is box–shaped. It is a box–shaped house.

Now write two sentences about each of the things below in your notebook.







C. Answer these questions in your notebook.

1. What shape is your house?

   ____

2. What shape is your classroom?

   ____

3. What shape is your desk?

   ____

4. What shape is your school?

   ____

5. What shape is your book?

   ____

Activities

Interviewing Someone with the Past Tense

A. Mr. Hamid has just built a house in Jalalabad. Read the notes then complete and practice them with your partner.

Example: Where ………… build the house?
We built it in the north of the city.

Notes:

1. Where ……….build the house?
2. How long ………. it take?
3. …………. the weather like?
4. ………. kind of house ………..?
5. What shape …………..?
6. …………… kind of roof ……………………?
7. How many floors …………………..?
8. ………….. big or small?
9. ………….. kind of furniture ……………..?
10. ………….. in the garden?

Where did you build the house?

We built it in the north of the city.

B. Complete the conversation and copy it in your notebook. Pretend your cousin built a house. Interview him/her about it.

Student A: ………………………………………………………..?
Student B: We built it in ………………..
Student A: ………………………………………………………...?
Student B: It took three months.
Student A: …………………………………………………………?
Student B: It was in L – shaped.
Student A: …………………………………………………………?
Student B: Yes, I had a lot of furniture.
Student A: …………………………………………………………?
Student B: Yes, there was a big garden with grass, flowers and trees in it.

Review

Read, learn and remember.

THE PAST TENSE

Was/ Were

Was Shamsia present yesterday? Was she sick? Were Toor Gul and Shabir at home last night? Were they with you last night?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't. No, they weren't. Yes, they were.
Where was Shamsia yesterday? Where were you? Where were Toor Gul and Shabir last night?	She was at school. I was at home. They were with me.

Could

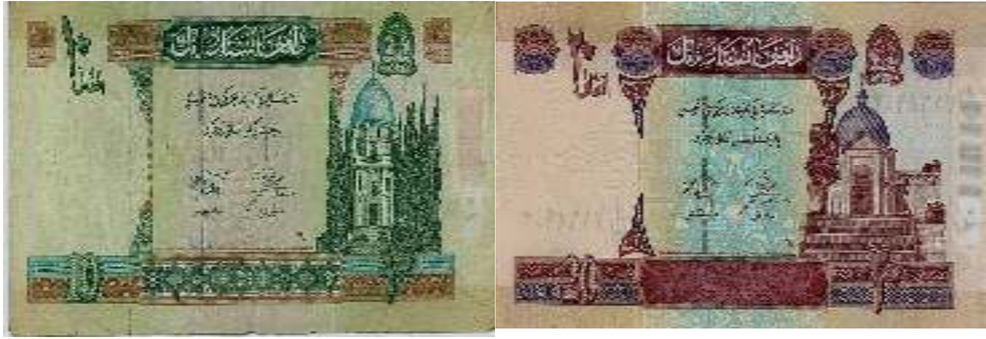
Could cavemen build houses? Could she read the story for the students? Could they swim fast? What could they do? What could you do?	No, they couldn't. Yes, she could. Yes, they could. They could swim fast. I could run a hundred meter in five minutes.

Change the following sentences to simple past tense.

1. He works hard.
2. They go to Laghman every winter.
3. They attend English course on their vacation.
4. Omer travels to Nepal.
5. What does he do?
6. We don’t go to Fayab every summer.
7. She prays five times a day.
8. Abdullah likes jam.
9. Nasima and Latifa study together.
10. Taher helps her father in farming.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
cave	shelter	wild
climate	protect	hardworking
light	decorate	sloping
fire	effort	flat
cavemen	shape/ shaped	humid
danger	lighten	plenty
grass		thick
concrete		shaped
steel		
human		
shape		
hazard		
natural		
vehicle		
brick		



Unit Five

Currency

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of had better, tag questions and possessive nouns ('s/').
- improve your reading skill.
- learn new words and their usage.
- learn how to write a paragraph from notes.





Conversation

A. Listen and practice.
Practice the following conversation with your partner.

MONEY

The "Let's know" team is going to travel to Saudi Arabia to make a program. Mr. Hamidi and Shamsudin want to change some money for their trip. They are at the money exchange counter in the bank.

Cashier: Next please. Can I help you?
Mr. Hamidi: Yes, I want to change some money.
Cashier: What currency do you want?
Mr. Hamidi: We are going to go to Saudi Arabia. We need Saudi Riyals, but I want to have dollars.
Cashier: Why don't you take a visa card? It is easy to use.
Mr. Hamidi: I know, but I need cash.
Cashier: OK. How much money would you like to change?
Mr. Hamidi: Well, I had better to change 100,000 Afghanis.
Cashier: Right. Let me see. The exchange rate is 49.80 Afghanis today. That means you get 2,008 dollars, sir.
Mr. Hamidi: Thank you very much.
Cashier: You are welcome.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. Where are Mr. Hamidi and Shamsudin going to?
2. Does the money exchanger have dollars?
3. What currency should they take?
4. Why don't they take a visa card?
5. How much money did they change?
6. What was the exchange rate?
7. Where did they change the money?



Grammar

… had better …

We use "had better" for a specific situation, or when we think something should happen. Or we use "had better" to give advice or make recommendations. The negative of "had better"is"had better not and it often carries a warning of bad consequences.

1. You had better take some dollars.
2. You had better go to a bank.
3. I had better change 5000 Afghanis.
4. You had better not travel to tropical countries.
5. She had better not stay out late.

The contraction form of (had better) is ('d better).

1. I'd better finish my homework.
2. He'd better study hard.
3. We'd better not to waste our time.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct word from the chart.

stay	study	talk	attend	smoke

1. She had better __________ hard to pass the exam.
2. You had better not __________ in the office.
3. They had better __________ the party.
4. He'd better ___________ to his father about his choice.
5. I'd better not ___________ out late.

B. Make sentences for the given words in the chart by using had better.

wash	do	drink	correct	wake up	go	study

C. Tag question: Tag question is a short yes/no question which is used at the end of a statement and asks for confirmation, or we use tag question to confirm the information we are not sure/ certain about.

Read these sentences.

You haven't got any visa card, have you?

No, I haven't.

Note

If a statement is positive, the tag question should be negative. If a statement is negative, the tag should be positive.

A. Read the following sentences.

1. You didn't rent a car, did you?



2. They were at the party, weren't they?
3. We haven't studied this lesson, have we?
4. He will fly to London, won't he?
5. You are studying math, aren't you?
6. I am a teacher, aren't I?

B. Read the sentences then complete them with correct tag questions.

1. He is playing football, ___________________?
2. They use computer for writing letters, ___________________?
3. You have had this car for two years, ___________________?
4. She wasn't going to school yesterday, ___________________?
5. We can spend our holidays in Paghman, ___________________?
6. I won't play football in this team anymore, ___________________?

C. ('s) and (s') or possessive nouns:

We use (‘s) after those singular and plural nouns not ending in (s). We only use (‘) after those plural nouns ending in (s) to show possession or ownership. For asking about possession or ownership, we use the word whose.

Example:

Whose book is this? It is Omer’s (book).
The children’s father bought them a computer.
The boys’ school is located far away from here.

Note: Also you can use possessive pronouns or possessive adjectives instead of possessive nouns (‘s or s’).

Whose children are they? They are ours/ mine.
Whose bicycle is this? It is my bicycle.

D. Complete the sentences with the given words and correct (‘s or ‘).

Khalid	man	principal	woman	boys

1. I have a girl and two boys. My __________school is near our house.
2. He is __________brother.
3. Tariq is the __________name.
4. Fatima is the __________name.
5. This is __________office.

E. Answer these questions with possessive pronoun, possessive adjective or possessive noun in your notebooks.

1. Whose department is this?
2. Whose balls are they?
3. Whose film is this?
4. Whose computers are they?

Reading

Afghan Currency

Before 1891, the people of Afghanistan used to use silver **Rupees** with copper Falus and gold Mohur as the currency of Afghanistan. In 1891, a new currency was introduced, based on the Kabuli rupee. The rupee was subdivided into 60 paisa, each of 10 dinar. Other denominations issued included the Shahi of 5 paisa, the Sanar of 10 paisa, the Abbasi of 20 paisa, the Qiran of 30 paisa and the Tilla and later the Amani, both of 10 Rupee.



The first Afghani (AFA) was introduced by the government of Afghanistan in 1925, replacing the Afghan rupee. In addition to being subdivided into 100 pul, 20 Afghani were equal to one Amani. The Afghani initially contained 9 grams of silver. Ironically, the currency itself was first issued by Afghan monarch Sher Shah Suri during his rule of northern India.



Between 1925 and 1928, Treasury notes were introduced in denominations of 5, 10 and 50 Afghani. In 1936, 2, 20 and 100 Afghani notes were added. The Bank of Afghanistan took over paper money production in 1939, issuing notes for 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Afghani. The 2 and 5 Afghani notes were replaced by coins in 1958. In 1993, 5000 and 10,000 Afghani notes were introduced. Between October 7, 2002, and January 2, 2003, a new Afghani was introduced. The new Afghani replaced the previous Afghani at a rate of 1000 to the new Afghani, and it was valued at 43 Afghani to the U.S. dollar.

Let's look carefully at the newest one hundred Afghanis note. It is 14.5 centimeters long and 6 centimeters wide. Its main colors are purple, blue and white. On the front, there is a picture of Pul-e- Khishti Mosque in the right side and a picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave in secret in the left. The value (the number of Afghani) appears both in English and Dari in three corners. The serial number appears in black color in the top left corner and down in the right corner. On the back, you can see the gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah and the value appears again both in English and Dari all four corners.

Now answer the following questions.

1. What were the people of Afghanistan using as currency before 1891 in Afghanistan?
2. What was the currency introduced after 1891 in Afghanistan?
3. When was the first Afghani introduced in Afghanistan, and what did it replace?
4. What were the treasury notes used between 1925 and 1928?
5. When did the Bank of Afghanistan take over the paper money production?
6. When was the new currency introduced, and at what rate the previous Afghani was replaced by the new one?
7. What are the colors of 100-Afghanis note?

Word study



appear (regular verb): to become noticeable/ to arrive so that the people can see it.
Example:
Look! the airplane appeared.
When did this sign appear?
The students hope that the results of their exam appear as soon as possible.



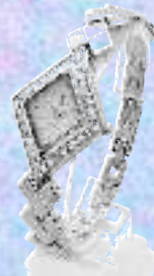


gold/ golden (adjective/ noun): gold is a yellow metal which has a very high value and women wear it. It is also name of a color.
Example:
The jewelers make necklaces out of gold.
Gold is used for adornment.
Before the paper money came in use, the people used gold and silver coins as money.
Who bought you the golden chain?



introduce (regular verb): introduce means to bring it into use for the first time/ or to familiarize someone or something.
Example:
What did the man introduce in the picture to the world in 1987?
Do you know the men's name who invented airplane?
We, Muslims, should introduce Islam to non - Muslims.

set (noun): A set is a group of things which go together.
Example:
a set of banknotes, a set of knives, forks and spoons.
What set of fork do you want? Golden or silver?



silver (adjective/ noun): Silver is a white metal which has a high value, but not as high as gold. We use it to make jewelry and other decorating objects.
We often use silver for ornaments.
What a silver watch do you have!

Word study

Choose the correct words.

1. 1000 Afghani is the ____________ of these notes.
2. Coins are made of ____________________.
3. A ______________ is a paper money.
4. Afghanis, dollars, riyals are all ___________.
5. You will find the _______________ in black color on the front of a 100 Afghanis note.

a. metal
b. banknote
c. serial number
d. currency
e. value

1. I will _____________ the new year program for the audience.
2. I _______________ have 100 Afghanis. That should be enough for today.
3. Can you _____________ my dollars into Afghanis?
4. The value of every banknote ______________ in all four corners.
5. Let me _________ the coins in your hand.

a. change
b. appear
c. see
d. had better
e. introduce

Match these words according to their last sounds. Look at the example.

Ch[eap] — k[eep]
s[ee] — kn[ee]

1. cake	a. mood
2. face	b. root
3. clean	c. made
4. build	d. machine
5. cheese	e. Afghanis
6. wood	f. tall
7. foot	g. but
8. head	h. wild
9. cut	i. make
10. ball	j. kiss

Writing

A. Read these notes about our Afghan banknotes.

1. … the newest Afghanistan's one hundred Afghanis note.
2. … 14. 5 centimeters long … 6 centimeters wide.
3. … purple, blue and white.
4. on the front, … Pul-e- Khishti Mosque … a secret picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave.
5. the value …
6. on the back, … gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah … the value ….
7. serial number ….





B. Now read the following paragraph with your partner and compare the notes in A above with the sentences and the paragraph below.

Let's look carefully at the newest Afghan one hundred Afghani note. It is 14.5 centimeters long and 6 centimeters wide. Its main colors are purple, blue and white. On the front, there is a picture of Pul-e- Khishti Mosque in the right side and a picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave in secret in the left. The value appears in three corners. The serial number appears in black color in the top left corner and down in the right corner. On the back, you can see the gate of Qalai Boast in Lashkargah and the value appears in all four corners.

C. Now read the following notes and write a paragraph about it.

1. … the newest Afghani one thousand Afghanis note.
2. … 15. 5 centimeters long … 6.6 centimeters wide.
3. … read, pink, yellow and white.
4. on the front, … Shrine of Hazrat Ali … a secret picture of Mirwis Nikkah grave.
5. the value …
6. on the back, … grave of Temoor Shah … the value ….
7. serial number ….

Activities

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Talking about Exchange Rates

You are in a money exchanger's counter.
You are going to Britain.
You need Pound Sterling.
The exchange rate is 85 Afghanis to the Pound.
You want to change 250,000 Afghanis.
You get 2,941 Pounds.



Cashier: Next please. Can I help you?
Traveler: Yes. I need some Pounds Sterling.
Cashier: I see, sir. How much would you like to change?
Traveler: 250,000 Afghanis, please.
Cashier: Right. The exchange rate is 85 Afghanis to the Pound. That means you get 2,941 Pounds, sir.
Traveler: Thank you. Can you give me some five pound note please?
Cashier: I am sorry sir. We don't have changes.
Traveler: That is Ok, bye.

B. Now make another conversation like the one above. Use the following notes.

You are in a bank's counter.
You are going to go to Germany.
You need Euro.
The exchange rate is 68 Afghanis to the Euro.
You want to change 78000 Afghanis.
You get ……… Euro.

Activities

Talking about exchange rates

A. Look at the list of exchange rates from a money exchanger's window.



Today's Exchange Rates	
One American dollar	79.10 Afghanis
One Euro	75.50 Afghanis
One Pound sterling	85.50 Afghanis
One thousand Indian Rupees	1100 Afghanis
One thousand Pakistani Rupees	580 Afghanis
Ten thousand Iranian riyals	50 Afghanis

B. Now make a conversation like the one on page 63. Your teacher will tell you which currency to talk about. He/ She will also tell you the amount of money to change.

Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

… had better …

We use had better for a specific situation, or when we think something should happen.
Example:
You had better study your lesson.
He had better attend to the exam.
She had better not watch TV.
I had better go to bed.
They had better not stay out late.
We had better talk with our friends.

Possessive Noun 's – s'

Singular and plural nouns not ending in s.
Example:
The boy's ball blasted.
The doll's color is red.
The children's father took them to the zoo.
The men's clothes are on the third floor.

Plural nouns ending in s.
The boys' ball blasted.
The students' teacher arrived.

Tag Questions

We use tag questions to confirm the factual information that we are not certain about.
Example:
She doesn't want to attend the conference, does she?
We will go to the conference, won't we?
They didn't travel to New York, did they?
You are going to the bazaar, aren't you?
I am going to participate in the wedding party, aren't I?

B. Complete the sentences with correct form of possessive noun (s'/ s') or possessive adjective.

Example: The car is red. Ahmad's car is red.

1. The boys___ father is a teacher.
2. _______ brother bought me a book yesterday.
3. The children___ class is noisy.
4. I was with Ahmad and ______brother. We were going to cinema.
5. The girl___ clothes are on the forth floor.
6. The women___ children are playing in the yard.
7. I asked ______ friend to give me a collection of _______ social studies books.
8. The Nooris family is living in our neighborhood. The Nooris ___ family is big.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective
adornment	appear	specific
banknote	blast	
change (small money)	exchange	
cheese	offer	
coin	promise	
contraction	waste	
counter	change	
currency	miss	
Euro		
exchange		
necklace		
jeweler		
metal		
Pound Sterling		
rate		
secret		
serial/ number		
set		
situation		
value		
visa card		
case		

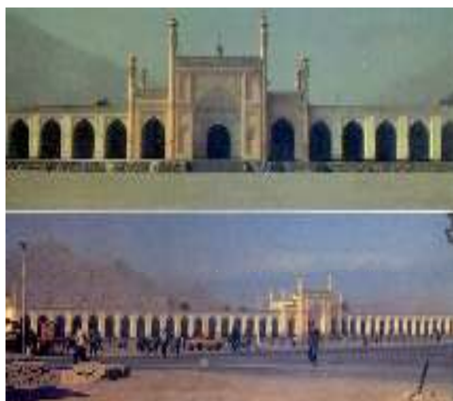


Unit Six

Going to Hajj Pilgrimage

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of about Present Perfect Tense.
- know the usage of superlative adjectives.
- learn the usage of articles.
- Improve your reading skill.
- learn new words.





Conversation

BEFORE GOING TO HAJJ

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Mr. Hamidi is in front of the Eid Gaah Mosque. He is interviewing Jabar Khan, who is going on his first Hajj soon.



Hamidi: Can you introduce yourself, please?
Jabar Khan: My name is Jabar Khan.
Hamidi: Jabar Khan, have you ever been to Hajj before?
Jabar Khan: No, I haven't.
Hamidi: Are you looking forward to it?
Jabar Khan: Yes, I am. As you know, every Muslim must make the pilgrimage if he/ she can at least once in his/ her life. I may never get another chance.
Hamidi: Have you had any problems?
Jabar Khan: The biggest problem has been money. My family isn't very rich, so I have saved up for a long time to perform Hajj with my wife.
Hamidi: Have you got enough now?
Jabar Khan: I think so. I have paid for all my expenses.
Hamidi: Have you arranged everything yourself?
Jabar Khan: No, we have not. Ministry of Hajj and Islamic Affairs has made all the arrangements. We have the passports and visas right now.
Hamidi: Well, as you know we are planning to follow the Hajj pilgrimage program. I hope to meet you once again during the Hajj Pilgrimage program.
Jabar Khan: I hope, too.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Mr. Jabar and his wife going to?
2. Have they been to Hajj before?
3. Who has made all the arrangements to Mr. Jabar?
4. How did he pay for his Hajj pilgrimage?
5. What was his biggest problem?
6. Is it a must to perform Hajj?

Grammar

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Have you ever seen this structure? **Have/ Has + past participle**
This tense is called present perfect tense. Present perfect tense expresses an action or activity started in the past and finished at unparticular time in the past.
You can use these words with this tense: yet, so far, since, before, up to now, already.
Example: Have you ever been to Saudi Arabia?
I haven't seen you so far. Where have you been?
Has she studied the letter of recommendation I have sent?
She has already read the letter of recommendation.
We haven't traveled by plane yet.
Has he ever been on Hajj before?

A. Complete the sentences with correct form of the given verbs in the box.

fly	make	be	meet	apply	cook	lend	work	have

1. Mr. Hamidi has already ______________ to Saudi Arabia.
2. Ministry of Hajj and Islamic Affairs hasn't _____________ all the arrangements for him yet.
3. He hasn't _____________ to Hajj before.
4. I have ____________ as a geography teacher since 2007.
5. My friend has _____________ me a delicious dinner so far.
6. The bank has __________ me some money.
7. My father has _______ for a job as an electricity engineer for a long time.
8. We have ____________ this house since 1989.
9. Have you ____________ him already?

B. Now change the following sentences to questions in your notebooks.

1. I haven't met my classmates since I graduated from high school.
2. He has lived on this street for five years.
3. You haven't done your homework since you got a sore throat.
4. She has passed the exam.
5. She has decided to travel to Nengarhar.

Reading

At the airport

Read the following story.

The pilgrim's bus drove to Kabul International Airport and stopped at the gate. Jabar Khan got off and porter carried his luggage into the building. He joined the queue at the check in counter. Soon it was his turn.
"Your ticket and passport, please," said the airline clerk.
"Here you are," said Jabar Khan. He gave them to him.
"How many cases do you have?"
"Two," replied Jabar Khan.
"Please put them on the scales."
"O.k." said Jabar Khan.
"Thank you. 18 kilograms. How many hand bags have you got?"
"Just this bag," Jabar Khan said.
The man gave him his ticket and passport back. He gave him a boarding pass as well. "What is this?" asked Jabar Khan.
"You won't be able to board the plane without the boarding pass. Have a good flight.
Jabar Khan walked through the departure lounge and waited for the flight.
The office announced his flight and he left the lounge and got on the plane.
He was on the most important journey of his life.



A. Complete the sentences with the correct given phrases.

1. In the departure building, Jabar Khan:
   a. drove the bus.
   b. carried his luggage.
   c. stopped the porter.

2. Jabar Khan gave the airline clerk:
   a. one case.
   b. his passport and ticket.
   c. the scales.
   d. his hand luggage.

3. What weighed 18 kilos?
   a. Jabar's cases.
   b. Jabar's bag.
   c. The passport and ticket.
   d. Jabar, himself.

4. How many things did the airline clerk give to Jabar?
   a. Two.
   b. Four.
   c. Three.
   d. One.

5. Jabar needed the boarding pass:
   a. to fill in the form.
   b. for the passport office.
   c. at the luggage check.
   d. to get into the plane.

B. Complete the spelling of these words from lessons 1 – 3 of this unit and then use them in sentences.

1.	in__er__atio__al	6.	b__ar__ing
2.	p__lg__ima__e	7.	lu__g__ge
3.	arr__ng__men__s	8.	c__erk
4.	par__i__iple	9.	de__artu__e
5.	airl__n__	10.	q__eu__

Word study



airline (noun): a system of transportation by air.
Ariana Airline agency located on the first floor of Kabul International Airport.
Which airlines would you like to fly in?
How many airlines are there in our country?
Have you ever worked as an airline clerk?



flight (noun): Flight means air travel, departure, getaway.
Who made the first flight in a plane with an engine?
They are announcing my flight. I have to go.



look forward to (regular verb): look forward to means to anticipate, to expect.
I am looking forward to the picnic.
We are looking forward to announcing our flight.
They are looking forward to the football match next week.
The students are looking forward to their exam.



queue (noun): queue means a line of people who are waiting for something, row.
Where should we stand when there is a queue, to the front or to the back?
When I got to the airport, I noticed that a lot of people were waiting in a long queue for the airline clerk.



try (regular verb): Try means to attempt, to do something.
He tried to get to the school bus, but he couldn't catch it.
You should try hard to get the job.
I try to make a wooden car for my small brother.
You should try to help poor people.

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I asked the man behind the__________ if he could lead me to the airline office.
2. How much is the ______ from Kabul to Kandahar?
3. You must have a __________ to board a plane.
4. You can buy your air ticket from a travel __________
5. Jabar's ______________ from Kabul was by plane.

a. air fare
b. boarding pass
c. counter
d. departure
e. agency

1. This bike was very cheap. It cost __________ 2500 Afghanis.
2. Ali is from Bamian, but he is not living there ___________________.
3. The journey will be long. It will last ________________ ten hours.
4. Have you ________________ flown before?
5. Some people eat three times a day. I eat only_______________.

a. at least
b. ever
c. at the moment
d. just
e. once

1. Most of the workers _________________ to their holidays.
2. Did you ________________ your money to buy your new motorbike?
3. When did you __________ to police army?
4. You can carry a hand bag when you ___________ a plane.
5. If you only get 20% more, you must ___________ to do better.

a. board
b. try
c. look forward
d. save up
e. join

1. Hatam has lived in Parwan all his __________.
2. A ___________ is usually a big and comfortable hall.
3. You usually need a ___________ to go to a foreign country.
4. I did not do all my homework, but Zainab finished ___________.
5. A certificate gives you a better ___________ to get a job.

a. chance
b. life
c. everything
d. visa
e. lounge

Writing

Read the story "At the airport" on page 70.
Rewrite the story and then complete it from the story on page 70.

At the airport



The pilgrim's bus _______ to Kabul International Airport and _______at the gate. Jabar Khan got off and the _______carried his _______into the building. He joined the _______at the checking _______. Soon it was his turn.
"Your ticket and _______, please," said the airline _______.
"Here you are," said Jabar Khan. He _______them to him.
"How many _______do you have?"
"Two," _______Jabar Khan.
"Please put them on the _______."
"O.k." _______Jabar Khan.
"Thank you. 18 kilograms. How many hand bags _______got?"
"Just this bag," Jabar Khan said.
The man gave him his _______and passport _______. He gave him a _______ pass as well. "What is this?" asked Jabar Khan.
"You won't be able to _______the plane without the boarding pass. Have a good _______.
Jabar Khan walked through the _______lounge and waited for the _______.
The office _______his flight and he left the lounge and got on the _______.
He was on the most _______ journey of his life.

What do these words mean? Find their meanings from the story and then use them in sentences.

1. lounge :____.
2. boarding pass:_______________________________________.
3. journey:____.
4. airport:____.
5. check:____.
6. ticket:____.

Activities

Talking about Airlines and Flights

A. Read this conversation then practice it with your partner.

Student A: Good morning. Are you going to Abu Dhabi, too?

Student B: Yes, I am.

Student A: Which flight are you in?

Student B: KamAir116.

Student A: I think we are in the same flight. My name is Ahmad Malik.

Student B: Nice to meet you, Ahmad Malik. I am Ahmad Fawad.

Student A: Nice to meet you too, Ahmad Fawad. Is this your first flight?

Student B: Yes, it is and I am so scared.

Student A: Don't worry. It is more comfortable than traveling by bus.

Student B: Do you know when the flight will take off?

Student A: At 10: 30 a.m. and it will land by 12:30 p.m. at Abu Dhabi airport. What do you do there?

Student B: I am going to visit my cousin. He has lived there since 2000. How about you?

Student A: I am a business man. I have a trade center in Abu Dhabi.

B. Read the paragraph below. It gives the same information as the above conversation.

I am flying to Abu Dhabi. I am not flying with Abu Dhabi Airways. I am flying on KamAir Airways in flight number kam116. It will take off at 10:30 a.m. in the morning and will land at 12:30 p.m. in the afternoon.

Now make another conversation like the one above.

Review

Read, learn and remember.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Remember:
Subject + have/ has + Past Participle (3rd form of the verb) + complement
Example:
I have traveled to Japan many times.
They have met the principal.
We have already finished our work.
You have come late.
She has lived in our neighborhood since 2001.
Have you ever traveled to Japan?
Has she cooked potato?
Where have you been?
You haven't passed the exam.
He hasn't come yet.

I THINK SO AND I HOPE SO.

1. Have you got enough money? I think so. I don't think so.
2. Will you come to the wedding party? I think so. I don't think so.
3. What do you think? Will you pass the exam? I hope so.
4. I hope everything is O.K. I hope so, too.

ARTICLES "A" AND "THE"

The airline clerk gave Jabar a form.
I need a chair.
Jabar gave back the form to the airline clerk.
Will you give me the book you bought yesterday?
Will you pass me the salad, please?

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things, two persons or two places.

1. Ahmad is the **tallest** boy in our class.
2. This computer is the **oldest** one we use.
3. Kabul is the **most crowded** province in Afghanistan.
4. Today is the **happiest** day in my life.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given adjective in parenthesis.

1. Ahmad is an ______________ student. (intelligent)
2. Our class is the _____________ class in this school. (large)
3. Gold is the most _____________ metal. (expensive)
4. Oak is the __________ tree. (tall)
5. Helmand province is ______________ than Kabul province. (big)
6. Parrots are the _________________ birds. (nice)
7. Gold is more ____________ than silver. (expensive)
8. Oxygen is the most _____________ gas in our life. (important)

B. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the given verbs and add a word where it is necessary.

1. My brother ______________ home at 8:00 o'clock every day.(leave)
2. Examinations _________________ tomorrow. (start)
3. My brother ___________________ from Japan yesterday. (arrive)
4. When will the plane ________________? (take off)
5. When will it ___________________ on Delhi airport. (land)

C. Complete the sentences with correct article (a, an, the)

1. There were many porters in the airport. Jabar gave his cases to _________ porter. ________ porter carried them inside.
2. There was _________ airline clerk behind the checking counter. Jabar gave his ticket to ___________ clerk.
3. ___________ clerk gave Jabar ___________ form to fill in. Jabar filled __________ form and returned it back to __________ clerk.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs
agent	attempt	delicious	already
airline	hope		so far
arrangement	join		
boarding pass	land		
case	look forward to		
chance	pass		
clerk	reply		
electricity	save / up		
expense			
flight		**Preposition**	
gate		during	
lounge			
luggage			
oxygen			
parrot			
passport			
pilgrimage			
queue			
scale			
visa			
departure			



Unit Seven

Pilgrimage Program

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of "have something done".
- Improve your reading skill.
- learn how to write a descriptive paragraph.
- learn new words.



Conversation

During the Hajj program

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Do you remember Jabar? He and his friends are on Hajj now. Hamidi and his team have come to Hajj too. They once again came across with Mr. Jabar Khan. He wanted to interview him.





Mr. Hamidi: Good afternoon viewers. We are here at Muzdalifah. Jabar Khan has just finished praying. Assalamu Alaikum, Jabar Khan. How are you?

Jabar Khan: Wa Alaikum Assalam, Mr. Hamidi, I am fine, Allah be praised.

Mr. Hamidi: What have you done so far? Can you tell us?

Jabar Khan: Of course. Yesterday, we started from Miqat. First, we put on special white clothes (Ihram). Then, we went to the Holy Mosque and walked around Ka'abah-e-Sharif seven times (Tawaf). After that, we hastened seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwa. Next, we went to Mina, stayed there at night and prayed five times. Then, we went to Arafat. We stayed at Arafat all the day and came here to Muzdalifah after the sunset. But when we got there, we prayed Mghrib and Isha combined and shortened the prayer of Isha in two Rakaaets.



Mr. Hamidi: What are you going to do after this?

Jabar Khan: Well, we will stay here until we pray the Fajar prayer. Then we will go to Mina after the sun rises. On our way to Mina, we will collect small stones (pebbles).

Mr. Hamidi: What are you going to do with the small stones? Will you tell the viewers?



Jabar Khan: Of course. Everyday, we have to throw seven small stones at pillars that represent Satan. There are three pillars. We will spend three days there.

Mr. Hamidi: What else happens there?

Jabar Khan: Well, on the first day at Mina, we also sacrifice animals, e.g. one sheep/ goat for one person.

Mr. Hamidi: And what is going to happen after Mina?

Jabar Khan: Then we will have our heads shaved and we will take off the special white clothes. After that, we will walk around Ka'abah seven times for performing Fardh Tawaf. Then we will hasten seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwa again. We will come back to Mina for three days. By the end of the third day, we will walk around Ka'abah seven times as a farewell (weda) Tawaf. Finally we will complete successfully Hajj.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Do pilgrims put on special white clothes (Ihram)?
2. Where do pilgrims collect small stones from?
3. What happens on the first day at Mina?
4. When do pilgrims have their heads shaved?
5. When will the Hajj performance be complete?

Grammar

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

We use "have something done" when we do not or cannot do something ourselves and ask someone else to do it for us and it is called causative passive vice.

Examples:

Jalil had the roof of the room repaired yesterday.
Your hair looks nice. Have you had it cut?
I think you should have your coat cleaned soon.
How often do you have your hair cut?
I am going to have my room painted tomorrow.
I am having my bicycle fixed right now.

Note: You can also use get something done instead of have something done.

I think you should get your hair cut. (have your hair cut)
My car is too dirty. I should get it washed. (have it washed)

A. Answer the following questions.

Example: Why did you take your car to the garage?
To have it fixed.

1. Why did you take your jacket to the laundry?
2. Your room looks nice. Have you painted it?
3. Why do you go to the hairdresser?
4. Why do you go to the electrician?
5. Why have you gone to the mechanic?

B. Write sentences according to the example.

1. Jalil didn't repair the roof himself.
   He had it repaired.
2. I didn't cut my hair myself.
   ____
3. They didn't paint the house themselves.
   ____
4. She didn't sew the curtain herself.
   ____
5. We haven't painted our car ourselves.
   ____
6. We are not going to fix our car ourselves.
   ____



Reading

A. Read the following paragraph about Ka'abah-e Sharif.

Ka'abah-e-Sharif



Ka'abah (Bytullah-e-Sharif), the most sacred place for Muslims, was built by Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) and his son Prophet Ismail (peace be upon him). Since then, the Arabs used to perform Hajj to Ka'abah. When Prophet Mohammed (PBUH), preached Islam to all mankind, performing Hajj to Ka'abah became the fifth pillar of Islam.

Ka'abah is a 13.8 meter high, box shaped building. Its north and south walls are 11 meters long, and its east and west walls are 9.6 meters wide. Ka'abah is built of grey stone and it stands on a marble base which is 23 centimeters high.

The four walls of Ka'abah are covered with a black curtain (Kiswah). This curtain is covered with writing in silver and gold. The curtain is replaced by the government of Saudi Arabia once a year. It is made in a factory in Makkah.

The door which leads inside Ka'abah is made of gold. Inside, there are two rows of wooden pillars and many gold and silver lamps. The floor is covered with marbles.

Near the door in the eastern corner of Ka'abah, there is the black stone called Hajarul Aswad. This is encased in a silver frame.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Who built Ka'abah?
2. When did the Arabs begin performing Hajj?
3. Where does the curtain come from?
4. How often is it replaced?
5. How high is Ka'abah?
6. What is the door of Ka'abah-e- Sharif made of?
7. What is the name of the black stone?

Word study



Lamp (noun): A device for giving light. It is also a piece of furniture: an electric/ oil/ gas lamp/ a street lamp/ a table lamp.

Besides our houses, where else do we use lamps?
I use a lamp when I study my lesson at night.



Lead (irregular verb): Means direct, guide, escort

Where does the road lead to?
The road leads to Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat.



Marble (noun): A marble is a piece of stone used for flooring and decorating of a building.

Our hall floor is covered with white marbles.
Is there any house in your neighborhood decorated with marble?
What color is marble?





Replace (regular verb): Means to take the place of something, or put something or someone in the place of something or someone else.

The old banknotes were replaced by the new set in 1383.
The company replaced most of its workers with robots.

Row (noun): A row is a number of things or persons in a line.

Please, stand in the last row.
How many rows are there in the table?
People were waiting in rows to get the visa.

Word study

1. Maghrib prayer is at ________________.
2. Taj Mahal palace is made of ____________.
3. We sacrifice an __________________ on Eidul Azha.
4. A _____________ is a high piece of land. You can usually walk up.
5. Each ______________________ which supports the roof of our club is 6 meters high.

a. hill
b. animal
c. marbles.
d. pillar.
e. sunset

1. During the Hajj pilgrimage, I _____________ an animal.
2. They ______________ the broken cup with a new one.
3. Earth is ______________ by water.
4. Draw a ______________ and color it yellow.
5. Every year, hundreds of tourists ____________ to Afghanistan. Do you know how many tourists have ___________ since 2001?

a. circle
b. surrounded
c. sacrificed
d. come
e. replaced

1. I turned on the ________________ because the curtains in my room were closed.
2. A ___________ in Herat produces the lamp.
3. Your _____________ is very poor. I can not even read a word.
4. The ______________ of this building is made of stone, but the top part is made of wood.
5. We stand in ______________ for the praying.

a. rows
b. writing
c. lamp
d. factory
e. base

Writing

What do all pilgrims do during Hajj?

A. **Read Jabar's interview on pages 79 – 80 and write a paragraph about "What all pilgrims do during Hajj?". Use a pencil not pen.**

B. **Pretend you were in Hajj program in Saudi Arabia. What would you do? Write a paragraph.**

Activites

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Going to Hajj or Umrah

Omer: Good morning, Naqibullah.
Naqibullah: Good morning Omer. What do you do here?
Omer: I am looking for my passport.
Naqibullah: Passport! Do you want to go anywhere?
Omer: I want to go and perform Hajj.
Naqibullah: Me too. It will be nice if we go together.
Omer: But I don't know the rules and regulations. Do you know anyone who can help us?
Naqibullah: Let's go to a travel agency.
Omer: That is a good idea.
Naqibullah: Good morning.
Travel agent: Good morning, can I help you?
Omer: We want to go to Saudi Arabia for Performing Hajj. Could you give us some information about it?
Travel agent: Do you have passports?
Omer: Yes, we have.
Travel agent: So you need the visa.
Omer: Can you arrange it for us?
Travel agent: Yes, we can, but it costs you 150,000 Afghanis per person.
Omer: For what?
Travel agent: For getting the visa, airplane tickets, rent of the hotel and salary of a guide.
Naqibullah: It sounds too much. Let's consult with each other, and will inform you later.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. Whom did Omer meet?
2. Where does Omer want to go?
3. Did Naqibullah want to go to Hajj, too?
4. Where did they go?
5. Did they have passports?
6. What did they need?
7. Did the travel agent arrange the visa?
8. How much did it cost?
9. Why did it cost them too much?
10. Did they agree with the cost?

Activites

A. Read this table.

Describing Buildings and Towers

Buildings and towers	Height	Shape	Length	Width	Materials
1. Ka'abah	13.8 m	box	11 m	9.6 m	Grey stone
2. Eiffel Tower	324 m	A	of the base 120 m	of the base 120 m	iron

B. Now read the description which is based on the information above.

Ka'abah-e-Sharif is a 13.8 meter high, box shaped building. It is 11 meters long and 9.6 meters wide. It is built of grey stone.

C. Can you describe the Eiffel tower and any other building?

____

____

____



Review

Read, learn and remember.

TENSES

Simple Past	The plane left an hour ago.
Present perfect	The plane has already left.
Simple Present	The plane leaves at ten o'clock every day.
Present continuous	The plane is leaving now.
Future	The plane is leaving at ten o'clock tomorrow. The plane is going to leave at ten o'clock tomorrow. The plane will leave at ten o'clock tomorrow.

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

Remember

When you can not do something yourself, or when you do not want to do it yourself, you can have someone to do it for you.

I will have my house painted.
She is going to have her car fixed.
Have you had your hair cut?
I have had my furniture replaced.
He is going to have his book covered.
They had their room cleaned.

A. Read the sentences on the left and answer the questions next to them and copy them in your notebook.

It is 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. From Saturday to Thursday every week, Ibrahim plays football between 3:00 to 4:30 p.m.

a. What did Ibrahim do last Monday afternoon at 3:30?

____

b. What has he just done?

____

c. How many times has he played football this week?

____

Asad is our English teacher. At the moment, he is in the principal office.

a. What does Asad do?

____

b. What is he doing at the moment?

____

Aman works in Samangan. Every Thursday, he comes to Kabul to visit his family. He returns to Samangan on Saturday.

a. What is Aman doing next Thursday?

____

b. Who is he going to visit?

____

c. When will he return back?

____

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
viewer	face	sacred	instead
hill	hasten	brightness	
pillar	sacrifice	grey	
prophet	shave	top	
mankind	surround		
marble	lead		
base	escort		
praise	replace		
sacrifice	praise		
sunset	spread		
regulation			




Unit Eight

Dining Customs

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of "direct and indirect speech".
- know some dining customs.
- improve your reading skill.
- write a letter about dining customs in Afghanistan.
- learn new words.




Conversation

At a Restaurant

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

Reporter: Good evening. I am at the popular restaurant. I am waiting for the manager. He is busy in the kitchen at the moment. So, I am going to ask this customer over here for his/her opinion about the restaurant. How do you do?
Customer: How do you do?
Reporter: Can I ask you a few questions?
Customer: Certainly.
Reporter: What do you think of the restaurant?
Customer: I think it is very nice.
Reporter: Do you like the food?
Customer: Yes, it is delicious.
Reporter: Really … Ah, excuse me. Here is the manager now. Good evening, Sir.
Manager: Good evening. I am sorry for being late.
Reporter: That is all right. Now, can you give us some information?
Manger: I will try. What do you want to know?
Reporter: Why do you think a lot of people come here?
Manager: Well, I think our customers like the cooking and we try to make the service good. The waiters are friendly. And it isn't costly.
Reporter: What kinds of food do you serve?
Manager: We have both Eastern and Western food. But the majority of our customers are Afghans.
Reporter: Don't you get any complaints?
Manager: Yes, we do. But only a few. We had one last night. A man complained because we closed at 10:30 in the evening. He thought it was too early.
Reporter: Thank you very much.
Manager: You are most welcome.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Are the waiters at the restaurant friendly?
2. Why does the restaurant have a lot of customers?
3. Is the food expensive?
4. How many kinds of food does the restaurant serve?
5. What did the man say about the restaurant?
6. Do the people complain?

C. Now practice the following conversation with your partner.

Meeting someone for the first time



How do you do?

How do you do?

What do you think of the restaurant?

It is nice.

D. Ask for more opinions like the one in C. Use the words in the chart.

a. armchair? ……comfortable.	f. Mazar-e-Sharif…..….crowded.
b. food? ……………… delicious.	g. Paghman ………... interesting.
c. your manager? ………… keen.	h. the new road? …..…. excellent.
d. driving fast?……… dangerous.	i. the decorations? ……. Beautiful.
e. guest? ….…. polite.	j. the wedding party? …. excellent.

E. Now say this conversation.

Negative questions: (Negative question is used when we think the answer will be yes.)

Don't you get any complaints?

Yes, we do.



F. Make more negative questions and answers.

1. Is he waiting for the manager?
2. Are you Noor Ahmad?
3. Can they give you some information?
4. Did it close at 10:30 in the evening?
5. Is the food delicious?

Grammar

ARTICLE + ADJECTIVES

Read the sentences and see the usage of adjectives with article "a".

1. The restaurant is nice.	It is a nice restaurant .	a
2. The manager is keen.	He is a keen manager.	a
3. The hall is big.	It is a big hall.	a
4. The waiter is friendly.	He is a friendly waiter.	a

Read the following sentences and change them to new ones using the article "a".

1. That customer is hungry.
2. The opinion is interesting.
3. The cook is angry.
4. The manager is punctual.
5. This flower is beautiful.
6. This restaurant is nice.
7. This pillar is marble.
8. That material is strong.
9. This concrete is thick.
10. That bookcase is wooden.

VERY AND TOO

Read these sentences.

1. The students are very late, but they can catch up on the lesson.
2. The students were too late, so they couldn't catch up on the lesson.
3. The man was very late, but he could catch the bus.

A. Read the sentences and add another ones using the joining words "but or so" with "very and too".

1. The students were too late for the lesson. 2. The boy came very late.

B. Complete these sentences with too or very.

1. The food was __________ costly. I did not have enough money.
2. The sunset was __________ beautiful. We sat and watched the cartoon.
3. I could not carry my bag because it was __________ heavy for me.
4. Ahmad runs 5 km every day. He is __________ healthy.
5. I can't get into that car. The roof is __________ low.
6. I do not understand this book. It is __________ technical.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Read these sentences: We use indirect speech to reproduce the main idea of the speaker's words not all the exact words of the speaker.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. Wait!	He told us to wait.
2. Don't close the window.	My mother told me not to close the window.
3. I am studying English.	She said that she was studying English.
4. You worked very hard.	He said that I had worked very hard.

RULES OF CHANGING DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH.

Rules for direct speech

1. A comma must be used after the main verb.

Example: He said,

2. The narrated speech must be written between quotation marks.

Example: He said, "I will come."

3. The first letter of the sentence in narration must be in capital.

Example: He said, "We will come."

Rules for indirect speech

1. The comma and quotation marks are omitted in the indirect speech.
2. To connect the main clause to subordinating clause, the conjunction (that) is used.
3. The pronouns are changed according to the speaker and reporter.

Example: He said that he would come.

Note: When the main verb is in the simple present tense, neither the tense nor the adverbs are changed.

Example: He says, "I am working now."
He says that he is working now.

A. Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech.

Example: The food is too costly.
She said that the food was too costly.

1. I am a student.
2. You are watching.
3. Don't run fast!
4. I love pink color.
5. I study geography of grade nine.
6. Wait!
7. It is very early.
8. I will go to the Educational University.

B. Complete the spelling of these words.

1. b __ sy
2. cert __ __ nly
3. compl __ __ nt
4. c __ __ king
5. co __ __ t __ y
6. d __ lic __ ous
7. opin __ __ n
8. P __ p __ l __ r

Reading

A. Read the following paragraphs. They give information about eating customs around the world.

A Guide to Dining Customs

Meals can mean different things to people in different countries.



1. The main meal

In many western countries, the main meal of the day is usually dinner, but in many Arab countries it is lunch.

2. Time to arrive

If you are invited to a meal in Europe, you are expected to come on time. In Afghanistan, you may come one or half hour earlier. In some South American countries, it is all right to appear two or three hours later.



3. Gifts

In many countries, you may take a small gift, like chocolates or flowers. In Egypt, you take flowers to weddings or a house where someone is sick, but not if you are invited to a meal. In Afghanistan, you may take flowers or clothes to weddings, but fruits for the one who is sick.



4. Eating habits

In some countries, you are welcome to eat with your hands. In most of Europe, however, dinner is always eaten with utensils – usually knives, forks and spoons. Hands are rarely used. In the Islamic countries, Muslims eat with the right hand only; either with or without utensils. Muslims should say “Bismillah” (In the name of Allah) in the beginning and Al – Hamdulillah (praise be to Allah) at the end of their meals. Then they wash their hands and mouths.



5. Conversation

In most countries, it is good to talk during the meal. It is polite to say nice things about the house and the cooking.

6. After the meal

After the meal in Europe, it is polite to stay between one and two hours before leaving. You can then thank your host before you go. It is appreciated if you either write a note of thanks or phone soon afterwards. But in our country Afghanistan the guest thanks before leaving the host house.



It is better to find out something about the people's customs before you visit them. That way, you will do the right thing and enjoy the meal more.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. Do all people have the same dining customs?
2. What is the main meal of the day in your country?
3. Why do all Muslims eat with their right hands?
4. What does "gift" mean?
5. Give the opposites of "rarely" and "early"?
6. Tell your classmates about any dining customs you know.



Word study



appreciate (regular verb): Means be grateful/ thankful, understand, welcome.

- A hungry man appreciates a good meal.
- I really appreciate your hard work.
- The teacher appreciates the students' suggestions.



expect (regular verb): Means waiting for, guess.

- What do you expect from your sons?
- The teacher expected the students to do their homework correctly.
- He is expecting a baby son.



Habit (noun): A habit is like a custom but is done regularly by one person.

- People say that hard work is a habit. Do you agree?
- He drinks too much tea. It is his habit.
- What habit do you have?



rarely (adverb): Means almost never.

- I often play football, but I rarely play tennis.
- He rarely comes to our house.
- She rarely eats sandwich.
- They rarely participate in a contest.



tourist (noun): a tourist is a person who goes touring, sightseeing or visiting other places.

- Kabul is often full of tourists.
- Majority of the tourists come from Europe.
- I work as a guide in a tourist office.
- Have you ever taken a tourist to an ancient palace?
- There is a tourist office in Kabul international airport.
- Bahram has a tourist card which let him go and see any places he wants.



Lesson 4

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Our plane leaves exactly at 7:40 p.m. We must be ____________.
2. I am going shopping and will do my homework ___________.
3. Their house is very close to ours. In fact, they are ____________.
4. Customers ___________ complain about a good restaurant.
5. The main meal of the day is usually ___________ lunch or dinner.

a. rarely
b. on time
c. either
d. side by side
e. afterwards

1. He introduced himself and said, "How do you ____________?"
2. Do you have a guide book for France? We want to _________ their customs before we go there.
3. We usually ____________ at 7:00 p.m.
4. What do you ____________ Uzbek's cooking?
5. If the food is not good, you should ___________ to the manager.

a. dine
b. think of
c. do
d. complain
e. find out about

1. The manager could not talk to us because he was ___________.
2. I had to save up for months because the air fare was very ___________.
3. In Europe, it is _______ to arrive on time for a meal.
4. The food was cheap but ____________.
5. He doesn't like anyone. He is not very ___________.

a. friendly
b. polite
c. busy
d. costly
e. delicious

1. I often shop at this supermarket. I am a regular ________.
2. At the dinner, we had a pudding after the main ________.
3. I often sleep in the afternoon. It has become a _________.
4. It was a special occasion. So we gave our brother a ____________.
5. She asked, "What is your _________ about my cooking" I answered, "I think it is delicious."

a. habit
b. gift
c. customer
d. opinion
e. course

Writing

A. Mary is your friend from New Zealand whom you asked about their eating customs. He has just sent you a letter providing you the information.

21 Old Street,
New town 45931,
New Zealand.
12th December 2009.

Dear Zarmina,

Thank you for your letter. You asked me about our dining customs in New Zealand.

The main meal of the day for most New Zealanders is dinner. Guests usually arrive on time or a few minutes later. They sometimes take a small gift with them but it is not expected.

In summer, barbecues are popular. The meat is cooked outside on an open fire. The food is put on a table and everyone serves himself/herself. People usually sit together in small groups. They eat barbecues with either a knife or fork or with their hands.

When the meal ends, guests often help to carry things into the house. They usually stay for at least an hour after the meal. They normally telephone or write during the next week to say thank you.

I hope that the information would be interesting for you. Please write and tell me about your eating customs. I am very interested. Please don't forget to send it soon.

Best wishes
Mary

B. Write a letter to Mary in New Zealand and tell him about eating customs in Afghanistan.

....
....
....
....
....
....



Activities

What would you like?

A. Pretend you are in a restaurant and you would like to have something for lunch.

Waiter: Good noon, Sir. Here is the menu. What would you like?
Customer: Let me see. One chicken steak with a Qabuli.
Waiter: How about the beverages?
Customer: One cola. And don't forget to bring a bowl of yogurt as well.
Waiter: Anything else, Sir?
Customer: No, thanks.

**B. This is a restaurant menu.
Read and act as a customer and a waiter with your partner.**

Review

Read, learn and remember.

ARTICLE + ADJECTIVE

1. That restaurant looks nice.	It looks a nice restaurant.
2. That boy is intelligent.	He is an intelligent boy.
3. The cloth is dirty.	It is a dirty cloth.
4. Our English teacher is kind.	He is a kind teacher.
5. The flower is beautiful.	It is a beautiful flower.

A. Read the sentences and add one from your own.

Example: That boy is tall. He is a tall boy.

1. The baby is noisy.
2. This fish is white.
3. That book is thick.
4. The Geography book is interesting.

VERY AND TOO

1. The bus was very late, but he was still able to pick up some passengers.
2. The bus was too crowded; therefore he couldn't pick up more passengers.
3. The student was very late, but he could catch the lesson.
4. The teacher was too late, so the term has already changed.
5. The man was very late, but he could get the flight.
6. The man was too late; the airplane had already taken off.

B. Read the sentences and add one from your own.

1. The principal was very late.
2. That student came very late.
3. The principal was too late.
4. That student came too late.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

1. I am studying history.	He said that he was studying history.
2. He is at home.	He said that he was at home.
3. You will come to the party.	She said that I would come to the party.
4. We had a party.	They said that they had had a party.
5. I had a nice car.	He said that he had a nice car.

C. Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech.

Example: I am playing tennis.
He said that he was playing tennis.

1. I am learning computer.
2. He will talk about our math class.
3. They traveled to Nepal.
4. I have seen that movie.
5. She played football.
6. We are going to fly to London.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs
barbecue	appreciate	according	afterward
beverage	crowd	habit	costly
dining	complain	polite	
majority	expect	popular	
manager	omit	punctual	
meal	barbecue		
moment	dine		
occasion	quote		
opinion			
quotation			
utensil			



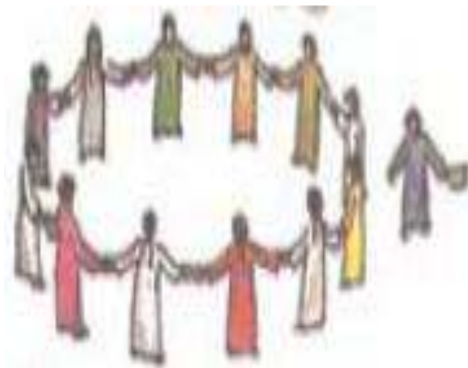


Unit Nine

Traditional Games

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of reporting questions in "direct and indirect speech".
- read and know traditional games.
- read a letter to improve your reading skill.
- write a descriptive letter.
- learn new words.





Conversation

A. Mr. Young, who is an American writer, has written a book about children's games. He is having a discussion with Mr. Hamidi.



Mr. Hamidi: Is this your first book, Mr. Young?
Mr. Young: Yes, it is.
Mr. Hamidi: What is the title?
Mr. Young: It is called "Learning at Home".
Mr. Hamidi: What is the aim of your book?
Mr. Young: To show the importance of games for young children. I think they learn a lot from it.
Mr. Hamidi: What do they learn?
Mr. Young: They learn to use their brains and bodies. Most games make children think and move. Of course, they learn much more when someone else plays with them; an older sister, for instance.



Mr. Hamidi: How does that help?
Mr. Young: Well, an older sister can show her younger brother or sister what to do and how to do it. Also, games are much more exciting when two or more people play together. Learning is easier when it is fun.
Mr. Hamidi: So, older sisters can really help their younger brothers and sisters.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the title of Mr. Young's first book?
2. What is the book about?
3. Is playing games useful for children? Tell your idea.
4. What is the importance of helping younger brothers?
5. How can we make the learning process easier?

Grammar

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Read these sentences.

Direct speech: He said, "Do you remember me?"
Indirect speech: He asked me whether/ if I remembered him.
Direct speech: She recalled me, "Where do you study English?"
Indirect speech: She wanted to know where I studied English.
Direct speech: Ahmad said, "Had you finished the work?"
Indirect speech: Ahmad asked me whether/ if I had finished the work.
Direct speech: She said, "Where does Shaboo live?"
Indirect speech: She wanted to know where Shaboo lived.
Direct speech: "Will you meet my uncle at the party?" said Ferooz.
Indirect speech: Ferooz inquired whether/ if I would meet his uncle at the party.

Rules of changing reporting questions

In reporting questions the indirect speech is introduced by some verbs such as asked, inquired, etc.

When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if.

Change the following questions from direct to indirect speech.

Example: The manager said, "What are you doing?"
The manager inquired what I was doing.
He said to me, "Is he from Egypt?"
The police asked if he was from Egypt.

1. My father said, "What are you doing?"
2. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.
3. The policeman said to us, "Where are you going?"
4. He said, "Will you come listen to me?"
5. "Do you speak English?" the director said.
6. She said, "How are you?"
7. The teacher said, "Where is your book?"
8. "How much did you buy the jacket?" my father said.
9. The shopkeeper said, "Did you like the jacket?"

Reading

GAMES

Read the following paragraphs about childhood games in the world.



People have played games for thousands of years. Cavemen probably played by throwing and catching sticks of animal bones. Later, these were replaced by balls. Old Egyptian wall pictures show women who are playing ball games. They were drawn around four thousand years ago.



One game with string, called Cat's Cradle in English, started in China thousands of years ago. Since then, it has spread all over the world. In the Arctic, women play it in order to fill their long days in the summer time.



Some games started in Greece. One is called "Drop the Handkerchief". A group of children makes a circle, except for one child called "It". "It" stands outside the circle. All the members of the circle remain standing or sitting without moving. "It" walks around the outside of the circle with a handkerchief while the group says or sings.

I sent a letter to my friend
And on the way I dropped it
One of you has picked it up
And put it in your pocket.



Before the end, "It" drops the handkerchief behind one of the players in the circle. That player runs around the outside of the circle as fast as possible. 'It' runs the opposite way round. Each tries to get back to the empty place in the circle that the player has left. The one who loses is the next "It". Then the game starts again.



There are many games played by children of our country. One, which is very popular among our children is the play of Wolf and Sheep "Goorg wa Bara". A group of children makes a circle, except for two called wolf and sheep. The sheep stands inside the circle and the wolf outside. All the other members of the circle remain standing and sometimes sitting. The wolf tries to catch the sheep. The sheep runs till he is caught by the wolf. If the wolf can't catch the sheep, he loses the game.

Word study



Apart (adv): Means not together, separate, away from.

- He has two sons who live **apart** from him.
- How can you talk about someone when you live **apart** from him?
- The cheetahs keep their babies until they can live independently then they live **apart** from them.



Competition (noun): Contest, struggle, a game which tests what people can do better than others.

- Is football world cup is a **competition**?
- I participate in Holy Qu'ran **competition**.
- Would you like to go and see the **competition**?



Drop (regular verb): Means fall, to let something fall.

- She **dropped** the cup down and broke it into pieces.
- The doctor put one **drop** of the eye drops in each eye of the patient
- Can I **drop** this water into the bottle?



Remain (regular verb): stay in the same place or condition.

- Most of the students left the school at 10:30, but the students in grade 9 **remained** until noon.
- If you take three apples from five, how many will **remain**?
- He **remained** silent.



Spread (irregular verb): extend, broaden, widen.

- Islam spread over the whole Middle East between 630 AD and 750 AD.
- I graduated from high school with the first position and this news spread rapidly in my family.

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The film was so ____________ that the viewers jumped out of their chairs.
2. It is a ____________ playground. A lot of children can play there.
3. We were together in Farah. Now we live _________ in different cities.
4. I would like to go to the moon, but it is not _______________ for me.
5. The ___________ school is only a kilometer away from our house.

a. local
b. possible
c. large
d. apart
e. exciting

1. The old man had to use his _______ in order to walk.
2. Her _____________ is to run her own business.
3. You can leave the _____________ in the meat until it is cooked.
4. A child of five years old is too big to sleep in a ___________.
5. If you do not have a bag, you can carry you money in your ________________.

a. cradle
b. pocket
c. stick
d. bone
e. aim

1. Everybody else left the room, only I __________.
2. He has ___________ his car. He has painted it yellow.
3. She ____________ her cup of milk. It spread all over the floor.
4. My glass of juice was not full, so I ___________ it to the top.
5. The English language has ____________ through the whole world.

a. changed
b. spread
c. filled
d. dropped
e. remained

Writing

A. Pretend you have a friend in England. He has sent you a letter in response to your letter and described children's game in England.

14 king's Street,
Manchester M16 2rb,
England.
15 February 2010.

Dear Nader,

Thank you for your letter. You asked me about my hobbies and interests. Well, I look after my younger brother and sister a lot. I am interested in their games. Their favorite one is called Freeze Tag. It is a chasing game. Let me describe it for you.

"Freeze Tag" is played outside. It is best to have about six children. One child is called "It" and tries to touch the others by chasing them. When children are touched by "It" they must not move. They must stay in one place until another child touches them. "It" tries to touch all the others. When "It" has touched everyone, or after five minutes, the game starts again with a new "It".

I hope this is interesting to you. Please write and tell me about children's games in your country. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,
David

B. Read the above letter again and write a letter to David and try to describe a local game played by the children. Study how to write a letter.

1. **The Heading:** It consists of the writer's address and the date.
2. **The courteous:** It is Greeting or Salutation.
3. **The communication:** It is the Message or body of the letter.
4. **The signature:** It is the sign or name of the writer.

14 king's Street,
Manchester M16 2rb, ← The Heading
England.
15 February 2010.

The greeting or Salutation →

Dear Nader,

The body → Thank you for your letter. You asked me about my hobbies and interests. Well, I look after my younger brother and sister a lot. I am interested in their games. Their favorite one is called Freeze Tag. It is a chasing game. Let me describe it for you.

"Freeze Tag" is played outside. It is best to have about six children. One child is called "It" and tries to touch the others by chasing them. When children are touched by "It" they must not move. They must stay in one place until another child touches them. "It" tries to touch all the others. When "It" has touched everyone, or after five minutes, the game starts again with a new "It".

I hope this is interesting to you. Please write and tell me about children's games in your country. I am looking forward to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

David

The Subscription or courteous Leave taking or Conclusion

The signature and name

Activities

GAMES DESCRIPTIONS

Read the following games instruction.

Blind man's Buff is played outside. It is best to have a team of 8 to 10 children. One child blind folded with a piece of cloth and tries to catch the others. The one who is caught starts the new game.



"Hide and Seek" is played outside. The number of the children is not important. First, the children stand in a circle saying the numbers from ten to hundred. The one who says hundred leaves the circle. The games continues till all children leave. The one who remains in the circle closes his/ her eyes and reads the multiplication of five. During the multiplication, the other children hide in a place. The one who closed his/ her eyes tries to find them. When he finds a member says (Tapa). If the others could hit him from behind saying (As Ples), he loses the game.



Jez Bazi is a game played outside by the girls. The game starts with drawing of a table on the ground. Actually, there are three kinds of tables; one of the tables is like rectangular table which is divided in two sides. Every side has six square cells. At the end of the left side is a square cell which is divided in two parts. Then a girl starts the game by throwing a flat stone in the first cell of the table. She moves by one leg and kicks the flat stone by her foot from one cell to another cell until she reaches at the top of the table. There, she stands and throws the flat stone in the first cell of the left side and then moves by one leg and kicks the flat stone to out it from the table.



Review

Read, learn and remember.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Yes/ No questions in reported speech.

1. “Do you speak English?” said the stranger.
   The stranger asked me if/ whether I spoke English.
2. The principal said, “Are you a student?”
   The principal asked me if/ whether I was a student.
3. “Are you watching TV?” said my friend.
   My friend asked me if/ whether I was watching TV.
4. “Will you come to the party?”
   My cousin asked me if/ whether I would come to the party.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

WH – questions in reported speech.

1. “Where do you live?”
   The new student asked me where I lived.
2. The principal said, “What do you do in the playground?”
   The principal asked me what I did in the playground.
3. “What will I do tonight?” said my friend.
   My friend asked me what I would do that night.
4. My father said, “When are you going to bazaar?”
   My father asked me when I was going to bazaar.

Change the following questions to reported speech.

1. “Can you swim?” said the swimmer.
2. The teacher said, “Who is ready to explain the lesson?”
3. My mother said, “Where are you going?”
4. My mother said, “Do you go to the bazaar?”
5. The shopkeeper said, “Do you have a coin?”
6. “When will you go to Japan?” said my uncle.
7. My uncle said, “Where are you going to stay in Japan?”
8. “How are you?” said my old friend.
9. “Are you going to take a test tomorrow?”asked the teacher.
10. The director said, “Did you prepare the report?”

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Adverbs
aim	broaden	courteous	actually
bone	chase	local	apart
brain	consist	opposite	independently
communication	drop		
competition	enquire		
cradle	extend		
importance	freeze		
multiplication	hide		
salutation	remain		
signature	touch		
square	widen		
stick			
string			




Unit Ten

At the Hospital

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Gerund.
- learn the usage of Conjunction.
- Improve your reading skill.
- learn how to fill a registration form.
- learn new words.




conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

At the Hospital

Mr. Hamidi is not at work today. He has gone to the hospital.



Doctor: Come in.
Mr. Hamidi: Good morning.
Doctor: Good morning. How are you?
Mr. Hamidi: I am not feeling very well.
Doctor: Oh, really? What is the matter?
Mr. Hamidi: Well, I have earache, a sore throat and a pain in chest.
Doctor: When did they start?
Mr. Hamidi: My chest started hurting last Tuesday.
Doctor: Does it hurt all the time?
Mr. Hamidi: Cough! Cough! No, it only hurts when I cough.



Doctor: When was the last time you had an X-ray?
Mr. Hamidi: I am not sure, but maybe a year ago.
Doctor: OK. The nurse will take your temperature and check your pulse. After that, I am going to listen to your heart and lungs. Then we'll have an X-ray taken.
Mr. Hamidi: What do you think doctor? What causes it?
Doctor: I am not sure yet. We'll soon find out the cause.
Mr. Hamidi: Do you think it is serious, doctor?
Doctor: I don't think so.
Mr. Hamidi: I hope not.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Why is not Mr. Hamidi at work today?
2. What is wrong with Mr. Hamidi?
3. When did he feel a pain in his chest?
4. Who will check his temperature?
5. When did he take the first X- ray?
6. Does the doctor think it is serious?
7. Does Mr. Hamidi think his sickness is serious?

Grammar

VERB + VERB - ING (GERUND)

Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in “ing” and has the force of a Noun and a Verb. Gerund can be used as the subject, object and object of preposition.

1. **Playing** card is seriously prohibited in Islam.
2. **Reading** is my favorite hobby.
3. He loves **watching** TV.
4. I like **swimming**.
5. She is interested in **collecting** stamps.
6. He is fond of **hoarding** money.

A. Now read these sentences.

I	enjoy	dining with friends.
He	finished	finding out about customs.
She	imagined	passing the exam.
We	looked forward to	shooting of the ball.
You	practice	swimming in cool water.
They	like	reading interesting books.

B. Read the following sentences. Make another sentence like the one in the example.

Example: Hanif often swims in the lake. // love
He loves swimming in the lake.

1. Basir never drives long distances. // doesn’t like
2. Safiullah hardly ever stays inside. // doesn’t enjoy
3. Diana attends a lot of conferences. // love
4. I usually don’t work on weekends. // don’t like
5. Toba studies every night. // like
6. Sometimes we watch TV. // enjoy

C. Now join the sentences. Follow the example.

Example: They head the ball. They practice doing it.
They practice heading the ball.

1. I have meal with my friends. I enjoy it.
2. He goes jogging every day. He looks forward to it.
3. My sister has done her homework. She has finished it.
4. I read books. I like them.
5. She studies geography a lot. She likes it.

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word which joins two words, two phrases and two sentences.
Ahmad **and** Tariq are old friends.
The man responded to me **as soon as** I called him.
When the teachers talk, the students listen carefully.
She must weep, **or** she will die.
I called Ahmad to come to our house tonight, **but** he didn't come.
Either come to class **or** leave the school.
We **both** love **and** honor our teachers.
A book is a book, although there is nothing in it.
Don't go **till** I come.
I found my watch **where** I left it.

A. Read the sentences and observe how conjunctions are used.

It hurts	when before after as soon as	I cough.

When Before After As soon as	I cough, it hurts.

B. Use before or after to make one sentence.

Example: get up/ wash your face.
After you get up, you wash your face.

1. finish eating/ brush my teeth.
2. have breakfast/ thank Allah.
3. the sunrises/ I wake up.
4. go to school/ wear uniform.
5. return from school/ I greet every one.
6. she does her homework/ she goes to bed.

C. Complete the following sentences with but or and.

1. I ran fast, ___________ I missed the bus.
2. Zaid __________ Najib came home together.
3. That man is poor, __________ honest.
4. He studied hard, ___________ failed in examination.
5. My brother is well, _________ my sister is ill.

Reading

A. Read the following paragraph about health care in Afghanistan.

Health care centers in Afghanistan



There are three main kinds of health care centers in Afghanistan. First, there are small clinics and hospitals in all areas and districts of Afghanistan. These aim to treat sickness and simple diseases and to prevent diseases in their local population. Second, there are general hospitals in towns. Third, there are specialized, and surgery centers in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Herat and Nangarhar. They treat patients with, for example, eye, heart, kidney, surgery and many more problems and if it is necessary, they can operate patients.



Patients at the government hospitals are treated with the most modern equipment and medicine. Inpatients are looked after, day and night, by trained nurses and doctors. Others who want treatment at the hospital have to register at the outpatients department. After giving details such as name, age and their problems to the registration officer, they can see the specialists in their problems. If the problem is not serious, the doctors give them prescriptions and they can go home. If it sounds serious, the doctors send them to the inpatient service to hospitalize and treat them.

If necessary, test results are checked and then treatment is started and they hope that all patients get better as quickly as possible.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Is health care free in Afghanistan?
2. What are the three main kinds of health care in Afghanistan?
3. Who look after the inpatients?
4. What should the outpatients do first?
5. If the problem sounds serious, what will the doctor do?
6. What is the aim of small clinics and hospitals?
7. What are the doctors hoping for their patients?
8. What are the best ways to prevent diseases?

Word study



Operate (regular verb): Means to do surgery, to make something work.

- The hospitals in Afghanistan operate 24 hours.
- The surgeons operate the patient with kidney problems.
- What is the main operating system of a computer?



Prevent (regular verb): to avoid, stop, put off.

- The wheel chairs prevent disables from falling to earth.
- The mothers take care to prevent their babies from falling down.



Register (regular verb) registration (noun): Means to record

- The parents have to register their children at school when they are at age of 7.
- How many people are registered in your class?
- The registration office is near the gate.
- Have you ever registered your name in any club before?



Result (noun): outcome.

- Both teams scored one. The result is 1-1.
- Getting good marks in examinations are usually the result of hard work.
- Did you watch the football match last night? What was the result?



Treat (irregular verb) treatment (noun): cure, heal.

- When we are sick, we need a doctor to treat us.
- If you get sore throat, you should go to a doctor to treat you.
  He is being treated for his skin disease.

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Your ___________ shows how fast your heart is beating.
2. After the accident, I saw blood on the man's ___________.
3. When I arrived at the hospital, I was the only ___________.
4. The patient's ___________ showed a broken leg.
5. Fish do not have ___________ so they can't breathe out of water.

a. chest
b. X – ray
c. outpatient
d. lungs
e. pulse

1. Health care is ______ for the citizens of Afghanistan.
2. Table is covered with books, papers, pencils and ______.
3. The loud noise of the engine shows that the damage in the car is ______________.
4. He always begins his homework ________ he gets home.
5. A school certificate is ________ if you want to study at a university.

a. etc
b. serious
c. free
d. necessary
e. as soon as

1. How can we __________ people from smoking?
2. It is best to see your doctor if you ___________ a lot.
3. I would like to use this machine, but I can not _____________ it.
4. You must _____________ at school before you attend the class.
5. Some doctors in that hospital _______ patients with eye problems.

a. cough
b. treat
c. prevent
d. register
e. operate

1. Dr. Rahman is the heart _______________.
2. A doctor usually sees his patients at his _________.
3. My _____________ with the director is at 10:15 this morning.
4. There are four teachers in the social studies _________.
5. I felt much better after the doctor __________ my sickness.

a. appointment
b. department
c. clinic
d. treat
e. specialist

Writing

A. Read the table.

City	Kabul
Name	Indira Gandhi children hospital
Type	General
Built	1973
Beds	350
Clinic	Different types
Male doctors	120
Female doctors	45
Male nurses	40
Female nurses	30
Outpatients	40 – 50
Inpatients	10 – 15 per day

B. This paragraph is written from the table above. Read it.

Indira Gandhi Children Hospital

There are several hospitals in Kabul. One of them is Indira Gandhi Children Hospital. It is a general hospital and was built in 1973. At that time, it had 350 beds for inpatients. Later, the number of beds increased. The hospital has different clinics and departments. About 120 male doctors and 45 female doctors work there. There are 40 male and 30 female nurses. Nearly about 40 – 50 outpatients are treated and given prescription everyday. The average hospitalized patients is 10 – 15 per day.

C. Now read the table below and write a paragraph about it.



City	Kabul
Name	Jamhoriat
Type	General
Built	1975
Beds	350
Clinics	Different departments
Male doctors	150
Female doctors	55
Male nurses	85
Female nurses	78
Out – patients	50
In – patients	280

Activities

Talking to a Doctor

A. Read these sentences.

What is the problem?

Well, I have an earache.

B. Now act as a doctor and ask and answer questions about the following diseases.


a sunstroke


a fever


a chicken pox


Stomachache


Swollen ankle


cough

C. Now make conversation. Follow the example.

When was the last time you had an earache?

I am not sure, but might be two weeks ago.

Registering at a hospital

D. You are at the hospital. You have broken your wrist. The nurse at the registration office is asking you some information in order to register you.



Out Patients Registration Card	
Family name	
First Name	
Age	
Occupation	
Height	
Weight	
Telephone Number	

E. Now ask and answer question like the given example.

Example: What is your family name? My family name is Ahamdy.

Activities

Reporting What Happened

A. **When you got home from the hospital, your family wanted to know what happened. Tell them what the registration officer asked you and what you said. Follow the examples of questions.**

The registration officer's questions	Reported questions to the family
1. What is your family name?	1. The officer asked me what my family name was.
2. What is your first name?	2. I said it was Ahmady.
3. How old are you?	3. ……………………………… …
4. What is your occupation?	4. ………………………………... .
5. How tall are you?	
6. How much do you weight?	
7. What is your telephone number?	

B. **Report all the questions and answer them as in given example above.**

C. **As you waited, a man asked you the same question in a different way. Report these questions to your family as well.**

The man's questions	Reported questions to the family
1. Is your family name Ahmady?	The man asked me if/ whether my family name was Ahmady.
2. Is your first name Akbar?	
3. Are you 18 years old?	
4. Are you a student?	
5. Are you 1.80 cm tall?	
6. Are you 70 kg?	

D. **Now report all the man's questions as the given example above.**

Review

REPORTING QUESTIONS

How to report a question?
When the question is Yes/ No, it is introduced by if/ whether, but if it is an interrogative question, we use the interrogative word itself in reporting.

1. The boy said, "Will you buy me a book?"
   The boy asked if/ whether I would buy him a book.
2. "Do you go to school at 8:00 today" said my neighbor.
   My neighbor wanted to know if I went to school at 8:00 that day.
3. "Where is Naqib?" said the teacher.
   The teacher inquired where Naqib was.
4. "What are you doing?" said my father.
   My father asked me what I was doing.

Note: To do verbs are omitted from indirect questions.

- "Do you have a red car?" said the shopkeeper.
  The shopkeeper inquired if I had a red car.
- The teacher said, "Did you have homework?"
  The teacher wanted to know if we had homework.

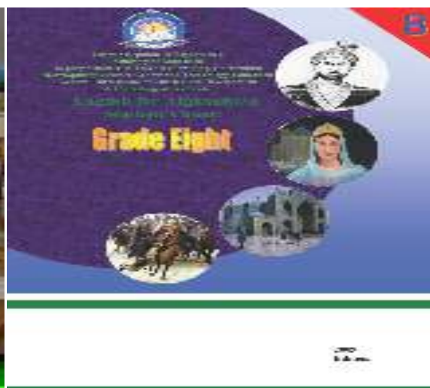
Read the following questions then change them to indirect speech.

1. "Do you know French?" said the French man.
2. "Where do you live" said the new student.
3. My cousin said, "Are we going to Salang?"
4. "I am a student?" said the sick boy.
5. Rahmatullah said, "Will you take me to the party?"
6. Nematullah said, "How is your father?"
7. "What is the matter?" said the school principal.
8. "When are you going to go to Nemrooz?" said the director.
9. "Are you taking the cameramen?" he said.
10. "How much is a kilo of sugar?" said the customer.
11. The patient said, "Will you come at the clinic?"

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjective	Conjunctions
chicken pox	fond	serious	whether
cough	head		if
earache	hospitalize		
general	operate		
heart	prevent		
hoarding	treat		
lung			
pain			
prescription			
pulse			
specialist			
surgery			
swollen the ankle			
temperature			





Unit Eleven

Language ability

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- improve your reading skill by reading a paragraph.
- learn new words.
- talk about languages ability.
- fill the registration form.





Conversation

LEARNING MORE

Mr. Hamidi is interviewing the director of a private English language course.

Mr. Hamidi: Mr. Omer, it is almost winter, all the students are on their vacation. Some of them would like to visit their relatives and some want to study in courses, especially English language and computer courses. Can you tell us about the possibilities for the students who like to learn English in your Educational Center?

Mr. Omer: Yes, of course. There are two main opportunities we have been providing for the students since 2007

Mr. Hamidi: Would you mind telling us those opportunities?

Mr. Omer: One we have winter offers and the second is that they can learn English for different purposes.

Mr. Hamidi: What are the winter offers?

Mr. Omer: The winter offer is the cheap fee that we have been giving since 2009 for the students.

Mr. Hamidi: what is the discount rate for students?

Mr. Omer: For the girls, 50 percent and for the boys 40 percent.

Mr. Hamidi: Is there any other difference between your English center and others?

Mr. Omer: The main difference is having a modern system of teaching with great facilities. Besides that, we prepare them random tests and quizzes.

Mr. Hamidi: Any other difference you have forgotten?

Mr. Omer: Mmm, yes once per month they have an English teacher who is from Britain. The teacher has been working with us for three years.

Mr. Hamidi: Well, Thanks Mr. Omer.

Mr. Omer: You are welcome.

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you take any course on your vacation?
2. What are the two main opportunities the center has been providing since 2008?
3. How much discount does the English language center give to the girls?
4. What is the main difference of the English Language Center from the other centers?
5. Does the center give random tests and quizzes?

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present perfect continuous tense expresses an action or activity which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

Subject + Have/ Has + Been + verb (ing) + complement

1. I have been working on this table for five hours.
2. They have been living here since 1998.
3. We have been watching this match for one and a half hours.
4. She has been sleeping for several hours.
5. He has been teaching English in this school since I was in grade 6.

Negative sentences

1. I have not been working on this table for five hours.
2. They haven't been living here since 1998.
3. She hasn't been watching the match for one and a half hours.
4. He hasn't been sleeping since 1:00 in the afternoon.

Questions, Yes/ No and WH

1. Have you been living here since 1998?
2. Has she been watching TV for several hours?
3. What has he been doing?

A. Read the sentences and make two sentences, one in present perfect continuous and one in present perfect tenses by using the words in brackets.

Example: Frishta started reading a book two hours ago. She is still reading it and now she is on page 53.

(read/ for two hours) She has been reading for two hours.

(read/ 53 pages) She has read 53 pages so far.

1. Jamil is from Afghanistan. He is traveling around Asia at the moment. He began his tour three months ago.

(travel/ for three months) ____.

(visit/ six countries) ____.

2. Jimmy is a tennis player. She began playing tennis when she was ten years old. This year she is a national champion again for the fourth time.

(win/ the national championship four times) __________________________.

(play/ tennis since he was ten) ________________________________.

3. When Nader and Fawad left college, they started writing books together. They still write books.

(write/ five books since they left college) ____________________________.

(write/ books since they left college) ________________________________.

B. Complete the sentences with since and for. Be careful that we use (for) for duration of an action and (since) for beginning of an action.

Example: I have been driving since 8:00 in the morning.
I have been driving for 3 hours.

1. He has been studying physics _____________ three months.
2. She has been a nurse _______________ 1980.
3. Mr. Tariq has been working as an engineer ____________ twenty years.
4. I have been working here _____________ last year.
5. They have been visiting their relatives in Kabul ___________ two weeks.
6. You has not used your computer ____________ June.

VERB (ING) = GERUND

Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in **(ing)** and has the force of a Noun and a Verb. A Gerund can be used as subject, object and object of preposition.

1. **Swimming** is his favorite sport.
2. **Listening**, **reading** and **writing** are three ways of **learning** more English.
3. What are the advantages of **going** to an English language school here?
4. **Studying** abroad is more expensive than **studying** in Afghanistan.

Complete the sentences with correct words in the box.

answering	listening	washing
writing	seeing	trying

Example: He tried answering my questions.

1. I enjoy ___________ to the music.
2. Have you finished ___________ your hair?
3. I have put off ___________ the letter so many times. I really must do it to day.
4. Hello! nice ___________ you here! What a surprise!
5. Faisal gave up ___________ to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Reading

A. Read the paragraph about a language school in England.



The School

The English Language Center was established in Westbourne in 1954 and is recognized by the British government. The school is a beautiful old house in its town large gardens. It is a short walk from the town center and the sea. The center has its own tennis courts, language laboratory and library. There are also video and computer facilities. Classes are small, usually about ten students per teacher.

Accommodation

There are two types of accommodation:

- You can share a room in the school itself. The school has 50 double rooms.
- You can stay in a hotel. The school can arrange this.

Sports

There are facilities for tennis, table tennis, volleyball, horse riding and sailing.

Excursions

Excursions are made every afternoon and sometimes for the whole days to London and other interesting places in the region.





Summer Courses

Course A: General Language.

- 22 hours per week, minimum 4 weeks
- Ages: 10 – 18

There are courses for beginning as well as intermediate and advanced students. The aim is to improve their speaking, listening, reading and writing.

4 weeks 3rd July to 31st July
4 weeks 31st to 28th August
8 weeks 3rd July to 28th August

Course B:

- 28 hours per week, minimum 4 weeks.
- Ages: 10 – 18.

This course is the same as course A plus 6 more hours per week which are specially designed for the students own needs.

4 week 3rd July to 31st July
4 week 31st July to 28th August
8 weeks 3rd July to 28th August



B. Answer the following questions.

1. How many students are there in each class?
2. When are excursions made?
3. What are the four skills in the General English Courses?
4. What does accommodation mean?



Word study

Design (regular verb), designer (noun) : Means to plan something usually on a paper and often using drawings.

- English for Afghanistan is designed for intermediate and secondary level.
- Do you know who designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris?
- Who is the designer of this building?



Facilities (noun): Means the equipments, the places and all the things which make doing something possible and easy.

- There are all kinds of facilities for students such as books, classrooms, library and etc.
- That travel agency has the facilities to prepare passport, visa and transportation for the passengers.
- Can you think of any facility for our school football team?



Need (regular verb & noun): Means to require because they are essential or very important.

- Do you need anything from bazaar?
- Food is one of people's most important needs.



Recognize (regular verb): Means to understand, to know.

1. Ali did my homework, but the teacher recognized his hand writing.
   - Do you recognize the shape on the right?
2. To say that something is good.
   - If the director recognizes your work, he will say it is good.



Especially (adverb): Means particularly, mainly.

- We bought a cake for my family, especially for my lovely niece.

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Our new school has good ___________ for studying and playing sports.
2. One of the ___________ of traveling by plane is that it is faster.
3. I don't know what to do when I leave school. What are the different ________________?
4. Ali's class makes many _____________ by bus.
5. A hungry and thirsty man ____________ food and drink.

a. advantages
b. facilities
c. needs
d. excursions
e. possibilities

1. I think I ___________ that. I have seen him on TV.
2. You can ___________ your English by studying. harder.
3. When my guests arrive, I will ___________ them tea or coffee.
4. That man's job is to ______________ buildings. He draws the plans and other people build them.
5. Our vacation will be less expensive if we _______ a double room.

a. offer
b. design
c. improve
d. share
e. recognize

1. On that course, there are 34 lessons _______ week.
2. Some of the lessons were designed ___________ for him.
3. These cars are ______________. They were not made in this country.
4. He used to teach in a governmental school, but now he teaches in a ____________ one.
5. He took the ___________ course because he wanted to learn a lot in short time.

a. intensive
b. per
c. specially
d. private
e. foreign

Activities

Talking about Language Ability

You are registering at a private course in your local town.
You have been learning English for four months.
You speak pretty well.
You understand almost everything.
Your reading is fair.
Your writing is good.
You need to improve your skills.

You: Good afternoon. I would like to register for English lessons.
Director: I see. How many courses have you studied yet?
You: I have been studying English for four months and I am in book 2 now.
Director: What is your speaking ability like?
You: I can speak pretty well.
Director: What about understanding?
You: Oh, I can understand almost everything.
Director: And what about reading and writing?
You: My reading is fair and I can write well. I need to improve my English.
Director: Ok. Well, I will put you in our 2nd class of secondary level.
You: That is ok.

A. Practice the above conversation with your partner and then answer the questions below.

1. How many courses has he studied yet?
2. How long has he been studying English?
3. Can he speak fluently?
4. How is his understanding?
5. Why did he want to register at the course?

B. Now see the following registration form that the director has filled out about yourself.

Family name: Amiri First name: Shahpoor	Courses taken So far	Understanding	Reading	Writing	Speaking
	Book 2	good	fair	well	fair
Class to study	Book 2	Class number	Class A	Time	4 – 5 p.m.

C. Prepare a conversation using the information below. Follow the example on the previous page.

You are registering at a course in your local town.
You have been learning English for one year.
You speak fair.
You understand a little.
Your reading is quite slow.
But your writing is good.

Family name: Amiri First name: Shahpoor	Courses he has taken So far	Understanding	Reading	Writing	Speaking
	Book 2	good	fair	well	fair
Class to study	Book 2	Class number	Class A	Time	4 – 5 p.m.

Activities

FILLING IN A REGISTRATION FORM

A. A University graduated Afghan man who is living in England has written a letter to the English Language Academy in Westbourne, England. He wants to register for an English course in the summer. Read his letter.

Shamsudin Frogh,
P.O. Box 1245,
Westbourne,
England,
24 May 2003.

To the Director
The English Language Academy,
King's Road,
Westbourne WB1 4AZ,
England

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I would like to register for one of your English courses this summer. I was born on 6th November 1980 in Kabul. I am from Afghanistan and my native language is Pashto. I graduated from Kabul University and I live as an immigrant in England.

I am interested in your Intermediate General Course and I can begin at the end of July. Please kindly approve my application to join the examination for the intermediate class.

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,
Shamsudin Frogh

B. Now look at the registration form below that the secretary at the center has completed it. He has used the information from the boy's letter.

WESTBOURNE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMY –
REGISTRATION FORM (USE BLOCK/ CAPITAL LETTERS)

FAMILY NAME: FORGH FIRST NAME: SHAMSUDIN
DATE OF BIRTH: 6/11/1980 NATIONALITY: AFGHAN
NATIVE LANGUAGE: PASHTO
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1245, WESTBOURNE, ENGLAND
OCCUPATION.UNIVERSTIY GRADUATED

Course	Starting date	No of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
General	1. ☐ 3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐ 31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐ 3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐
Intensive	1. ☐ 3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐ 31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐ 3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐

C. **You can see that the secretary has not completed the form yet. You can find a copy of Shamsudin Forgh's form below. Complete it for the secretary, then fill in the form for yourself.**

WESTBOURNE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMY – REGISTRATION FORM (USE BLOCK/ CAPITAL LETTERS)						
FAMILY NAME: FROGH			FIRST NAME: ______________			
DATE OF BIRTH: __________			NATIONALITY: _____________			
NATIVE LANGUAGE: ________						
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1245, WESTBOURNE, ENGLAND						
OCCUPATION.UNIVERSTIY GRADUATED						
Course		Starting date	No of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
General	1. ☐	3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐	31stJuly	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐	3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐
Intensive	1. ☐	3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐	31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐	3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐

D. **Now complete the following registration form for yourself: Give the correct details for you. Choose a different course from Shamsudin.**

WESTBOURNE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMY – REGISTRATION FORM (USE BLOCK/ CAPITAL LETTERS)						
FAMILY NAME: _______			FIRST NAME: __________			
DATE OF BIRTH: ________			NATIONALITY: __________			
NATIVE LANGUAGE: ________						
ADDRESS: ______________________						
OCCUPATION____________________						
Course		Starting date	No of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
General	1. ☐	3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐	31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐	3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐
Intensive	1. ☐	3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐	31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐	3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐

E. **Complete the spelling of these words from lesson 1 – 6 of this unit in your notebooks.**

1. a __ __ o __ __odation   2. fac __ l __ ties   3. lab __ __ __tory
4. a __ __antage   5. flu __ __t   6. n __ tiv__
7. av __ __ age   8. for __ __ __ n   9. priv __te

Writing

A. Copy the following registration form in your notebook and then ask the questions from one of your classmates to complete the form.

AFGHAN ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACADEMY – REGISTRATION FORM (USE BLOCK/ CAPITAL LETTER)					
FAMILY NAME: ____________			FIRST NAME: _______________		
DATE OF BIRTH: ____________			NATIONALITY: _______________		
NATIVE LANGUAGE: _____________					
ADDRESS: ____					
OCCUPATION:________________________________					
Course	Starting date	No of weeks	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
General	1. ☐ 3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐ 31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐ 3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐
Intensive	1. ☐ 3rd July	4	☐	☐	☐
	2. ☐ 31st July	4	☐	☐	☐
	3. ☐ 3rd July	8	☐	☐	☐

B. Write a letter in your notebooks to the Director of Afghan English Academy in Kabul. Request him to register you for an English course this winter. Use the information your classmate has just put on the registration form.

________________ ____________________
________________ ____________________
________________ ____________________
________________ ____________________
________________ ____________________

_________________,

____
____
____
____
____
____

____
____

Review

Read, learn and remember.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present perfect continuous tense expresses an action or activity which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.
Subject + Have/ Has + Been + verb (ing) + complement

1. I have been swimming for two hours.
2. She has been studying since morning.
3. They have been working for this company since 1980.
4. We have been playing for thirty five minutes.

Negative sentences

1. I haven't been swimming for two hours.
2. She hasn't been studying since morning.
3. They have not been working for this company since 1980.
4. We have not been playing for thirty five minutes.

Questions, Yes/ No and WH

1. Have you been swimming for two hours?
2. Has she been studying since morning?
3. Have they been working for this company since 1980?
4. Have we been playing for thirty five minutes?
5. What have you been doing?

A. Complete the sentences with correct form of (have).

1. He ___________ been watching TV since six o'clock.
2. ___________ you been working?
3. I ___________ been talking on the telephone for twenty minutes.
4. Where __________ you been going since morning?
5. She ____________ been skipping for ten minutes.

B. Change the following sentences into questions.

1. The English teacher has been teaching for five years.
2. She has been talking for five minutes.
3. I have been playing tennis for fifty minutes.
4. They have been playing cards since nine o'clock.
5. He has been painting the room for twenty five minutes.

VERB (ING) = GERUND

Gerund is that form of the verb which ends in **ing** and has the force of a Noun and a Verb. Gerund can be used as subject, object and object of preposition.

1. **Playing** tennis is a good exercise.
2. **Having** an x – ray is important to diagnose your disease.
3. Children love **making** mud castles.
4. They continued **watching** television.
5. He is fond of **reading** novels.
6. I am tired of **waiting**.

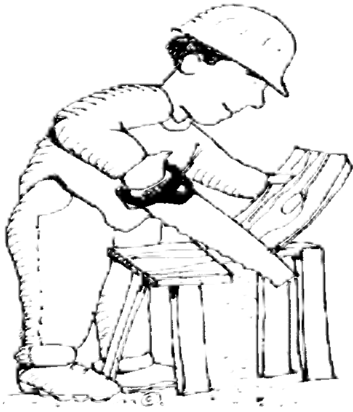
Complete the sentences with the given words.

writing	making	telling	having	playing	watching

1. _________ too much TV harms your eyes.
2. _________ a complete breakfast is useful for health.
3. Stop _______.
4. Children love ________ mud castle.
5. He was punished for __________ a lie.
6. He is fond of __________ stories for teenagers.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
accommodation	design	random	pretty
advantage	improve	several	
application	recognize		
champion	share		
designer			
excursion			
immigrant			
possibility			
relative			





Unit Twelve

Technical School

In this unit, you are going to:

- learn the usage of Relative Pronoun.
- read a paragraph about Technical Education in Kabul to improve your reading skill.
- read an application letter.
- Learn how to write an application letter.
- learn new words.





Conversation

A. Practice the following conversation with your partner.

In the last program of this series, Mr. Hamidi looks at a vocational school. Good evening, viewers. As you know we are in a vocational school in Kabul. There are lots of activities here. Perhaps this gentleman can explain what is happening. But first we would like to ask his name and his duty.

Mr. Hamidi: Excuse me, can you introduce yourself for the Educational TV viewers.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: My name is Faiz Muhammad.



Mr. Hamidi: What do you do?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: I am a teacher in vocational school.

Mr. Hamidi: Can you help us please?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: What can I do for you?

Mr. Hamidi: We'd like to know what all these trainees are doing.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: Well, this is a general workshop. There are several courses going on here at the same time.

Mr. Hamidi: What is happening over there, for instance?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: That is where they are learning to weld. Welding is a useful skill for trainees wanting to get jobs in industry or farming.

Mr. Hamidi: What about the other groups?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: The nearest one is doing carpentry and the furthest one is learning about refrigeration.

Mr. Hamidi: Do all the courses take place in here?

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: No, they don't. There is another building for courses in commerce. There they learn about office work, banking and so on.

Mr. Hamidi: That is very interesting. Thank you very much for helping us.

Mr. Faiz Muhammad: You are welcome.

Mr. Hamidi: Well, viewers. I am afraid that is all we have time for. We hope you have enjoyed our programs. From all of us in the studio, good bye!

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What can trainees learn in a vocational school?
2. Is welding a useful skill for trainees who want to be farmers? Why?
3. Have you ever gone to any vocational school?

Grammar

RELATIVE PRONOUN

A relative pronoun is used to begin a special subject – verb word group called a subordinate clause. The relative pronoun who/ whom are used for person, which is used for things and that is used for both person and things.

Examples:
I met Nadia. Nadia has just returned from a long journey.
I met Nadia who has just returned from along journey.
I read the book. The book I bought yesterday.
I read the book which I bought yesterday.
I have found the pen. I had lost it.
I have found the pen that/ which I had lost.
This is the boy. I hit that boy yesterday.
This is the boy whom/ who I met yesterday.
There are several courses going on here at the same time.
There are several courses which are going on here at the same time.
Wielding is a useful skill for trainees wanting to go to the industry.
Welding is a useful skill for trainees who want to go to the industry.

A. Complete the sentences with correct relative pronouns who, which and that.

1. I brought the dictionary __________ Mariam wanted.
2. The boys ___________ were intelligent were admired.
3. The flowers __________ grow in our garden are not for sale.
4. This is only one of his poems __________ are worth reading.
5. This is the teacher __________ taught us English last year.

B. Read the following sentences then join them in one sentence by using relative pronouns.

Example: Here is the book. You lent me.
Here is the book that you lent me yesterday.

1. I met our teacher. He taught us English.
2. This is the house. I went in it yesterday.
3. We always like the people. The people speak about the truth.
4. He has not brought the knife. I asked him to bring a knife.
5. Bring me the book. The book is on the table.

Reading

A. Read the paragraph about a technical school in Afghanistan.

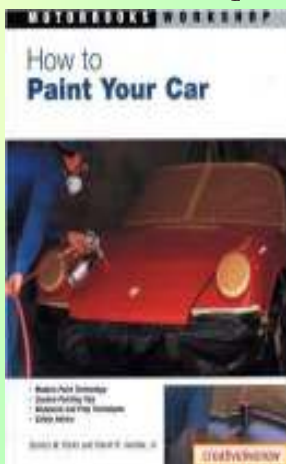
Technical and Vocational Education in Kabul

In 1955, the first technical school was opened in Kabul with the support of America. Since that time, the Afghan government has spent a lot of money on technical training. The government aim is to train more of its citizens in various skills such as carpentry, electricity, car repairing and so on.

The government operates different kinds of technical departments. They are industrial and commercial which are located in different provinces of Afghanistan. Males and females can apply for admission into technical schools when they are nine class graduates or have the high school diploma. Grade nine graduates are admitted into Technical and Vocational schools whereas grade 12 graduates can get admission into Technical and Vocational institutes and achieve grade 14th diplomas.



During the training, trainees who come from provinces are given government grants and free accommodation. Many of the trainees are immediately employed by governmental offices.



Students hoping to work in industry learn skills such as car mechanics, car body repair, painting, refrigeration, air conditioning, electricity, radio and TV.

The government's technical schools have prepared thousands of students for jobs. The number of young Afghans entering the technical school continues to grow.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Does the passage tell us about all education in Afghanistan, or about technical education?
2. What is the needed qualification for attending Technical and Vocational schools?
3. Why are the numbers of students increasing?
4. When the students graduate from technical school, where can they work?
5. What are the students hoping?

Word study



Agriculture (noun): farming.

- Students of agriculture faculty learn how to grow and keep their farm from diseases.
- Which region has the most agriculture in Afghanistan?

Agricultural (adjective)

Agricultural land is land for growing things, like wheat or vegetables.



Commerce (noun): the buying and selling of things, especially between countries, trade, business.

- Which one of the following occupations belongs to commerce: doctor, police, supermarket manager or a teacher?



Commercial (adjective)

- Where is the best place for commercial goods?
- There are many commercial TV channels.

Production (noun): fabrication, making, manufacture.



- Japan's best known industry is car production.
- Food production takes place on farms.
- Car production takes place in factories.

Produce (regular verb):

- Saudi Arabia produces oil.
- Japan produces radios and televisions.
- Afghanistan produces carpets.



Industry (noun): manufacturing, commercial.

- Japan's best known industry is car production.
- Industries give jobs to people who are jobless.

Industrial (adjective)

- Industrial countries produce many things with machines.

Prepare (regular verb): to make ready, arrange.

- You prepare a meal by cooking some foods.
- You prepare for an examination by studying.
- Make preparation for going to a picnic.

Word study

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. With _________ you can keep food for a long time.
2. Yesterday's program was the last one in the _____.
3. Trainees during _____________ learn how to make things with wood.
4. Classes on car mechanics usually take place in a _____________.
5. Ahmad's _______________ has offices all over Afghanistan.

a. company
b. carpentry
c. refrigeration
d. series
e. workshop

1. This steel pipe is broken. I will have to _________it.
2. Listening and speaking _____ in most English lessons.
3. The aim of the technical school is to__________ skilled workers.
4. You should __________ for a place in a school by writing an application letter.
5. Here is a list of courses. Please __________the ones you want to take.

a. go on
b. weld
c. select
d. apply
e. produce

1. My computer has been very __________ to me in my work.
2. If you want to study banking, you should go to a ___________ school.
3. This is a course in ___________ car repair. It is not for advanced students.
4. If you want to study car mechanics, you should go to an ____ school.
5. The ___________ secondary schools offer training in many skills like typing, and welding.

a. useful
b. vocational
c. commercial
d. basic
e. industrial

1.Ali had just graduated from an industrial _____.
2.For his course in office work, he must learn __________.
3.With __________ you can live comfortably in a hot climate.
4.Nadia doesn't pay for her course herself. She gets a ____________.
5.This airport will cost the government about one ________ Afghanis.

a. air conditioning.
b. grant
c. institute
d. typing
e. billion

Writing

A. Read the application letter below.

Omer Nadem is applying to enroll in a Technical and Vocational institute.

To the Technical Deputy of Ministry of Education
Kota Sangi Road,
Kabul,
Afghanistan

Omer Nadem
8th district
Kabul
12 February 2008

Dear Sir,

As my name is mentioned above, I am a high school graduate. My hobbies are electricity and carpentry. I am also interested in learning more about my country and its electricity products. I would like to enroll for admission in Technical Institute in Kabul.

Please give me a chance to participate in the annual examination.

Sincerely yours,
Omer Nadem

B. Now read the notes above and write an application letter about yourself. Apply to any Technical and Vocational institutes that you are interested in.

_______________ _______________
_______________ _______________
_______________ _______________
_______________ _______________
_______________ _______________
________________,
____
____
____
____
____
____
____

Activities

USING NUMBERS

In technical educations, students often have to: add (+)
subtract (-)
multiply (×)
and divide (÷)

A. Think of a number.

Example:

Student A	Student B
a. think of a number between 30 and 40 ?	a. 35
b. Double it.	b. 2 × 35 = 70
c. Multiply your answer by three.	c. 3 × 35 = 105
d. Add 7.	d. 105 + 7 = 112
e. Divide the total by two.	e. 112 ÷ 2 = 56
f. Subtract the number that you first thought of.	f. 56 – 35 = 21
g. The answer is twenty one.	

B. Now think of a problem you did it.

Example:

Begin: I thought of 300. I doubled it and got 600. Then I multiplied it to 2, I got 1200 after that I divided it by 4, I got 300 hundred. Then I divided it to 6, I got 50. The answer was 50.

C. Read the following problem and solve them in your notebooks.

1. 256 + 566 =
2. 389 – 298 =
3. 345 × 6 =
4. 1789 ÷ 8 =
5. 456 × 4 =
6. 359 ÷ 3 =
7. 245 × 9 =
8. 243 ÷ 5 =
9. 2345 + 875 =
10. 12334 – 8999 =

Activities

DISCUSSING THE STEPS IN BUILDING A HOUSE

A. You are at the technical school. The class is discussing about building a house.

Look at the pictures and notes. Each picture shows a step in building a house.


go into town


buy the materials


bring them back


mix the concrete


build the walls and roof


make the windows and doors


connect the electricity


put in the pipes


paint the outside

B. Imagine that you are the person in the pictures. Tell the others about building your house. Tell them what you have done this week.

Begin:

I have been building a house this week. I have gone to the town and bought the materials. I have mixed the concrete. I have built the walls and the roofs. I have made the windows and doors. I have connected the electricity. I have put in the pipes. I have the outside of the building decorated.

C. Pretend you would like to build a house. First note the materials then write down a paragraph about "How you built it?"

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Review

A. Read, learn and remember.

A relative pronoun is used to begin a special subject – verb word group called a subordinate clause. The relative pronoun who/ whom are used for persons, which is used for things, that is used for both persons and things and where is used for places.
Examples:
She is a student. She studies in grade nine.
She is the student who studies in grade nine.
I found the book. The book you lost two weeks ago.
I found the book which you lost two weeks ago.
You met the boy. The boy is my cousin.
You met the boy who is my cousin.
He is a volleyball player. He plays in Afghanistan National team.
He is a volleyball player who plays in Afghanistan National team.
This is a cow. I bought it from the farm,
This is the cow which/ that I bought from the farm.
This is grade nine. I taught them English last year.
This is grade nine that/ which I taught English last year.
This was my house. I lived there two years ago.
This was my house where I lived two years ago.

B. Complete the sentences with suitable relative pronouns.

1. The man __________ is standing in front of the door is my father.
2. I watch the film _________ you explained yesterday.
3. Do you know the teacher ___________ teaches us geography?
4. The thief _____________ stole the car was caught by the police.
5. The students _____________ are intelligent received awards.
6. This is the school __________ I graduated.

C. Now join the sentences with correct relative pronouns.

1. The boy is my friend. He is wearing black suit.
2. The doctor is my brother. He works in Estaqlal Hospital.
3. She gave me the book. The book you lent to her.
4. The furniture is comfortable. The furniture is made of cotton.
5. The dog barks a lot. It is my neighbor's dog.
6. This is a jungle. A lion lives in jungle.

VOCABULARY LIST

Nouns	Verb	Adjectives
agriculture	instance	agricultural
commerce		commercial
industry		industrial
production		
refrigeration		
series		
skill		
trainee		
vocational/ school		
welding		
workshop		